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VOL. XCII., NO. 79. VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1904. FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

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Aftermath Of Battle

Liaoyang Presented A Dismal Spectacle on Cessation of Artillery Duel.

European Stores and Houses of Wealthy Chinese Residents Were Sacked.

Spoils of War For Japan Said To be Quite Insignificant.

Pekin, Sept. 9.—Liaoyang at sunrise of September 4 presented a dismal spectacle. The Russian settlement was burning and a heavy pall of smoke hung over the old town. Frightened Chinese were hiding from the Japanese troops, while the latter, more or less dead beat, were bivouacking in the suburbs. The attaches were informed that they could not visit the town, owing to the fact that a certain number of Russian rear-guard companies had entrenched themselves in the centre of the Chinese town and in the streets fighting was proceeding.

This statement was incorrect, however. There was not a shot fired inside the barricades that day, and not a Russian was left there except a few deserters who were hiding in the abandoned houses, dressed in Chinese clothes.

The Russian settlement was in ruins. The damage to the town itself was not so great from the shell fire, but the rear guard of the Tenth Siberian Rifles had sacked all the European shops and the houses of many wealthy Chinese, and before the evacuation over fifty Chinese had been killed.

The spoils of war which fell into the hands of the Japanese were quite insignificant when one considers the importance of Liaoyang as a Russian possession. A certain amount of property had been destroyed by the fire in the settlement, and the Japanese were unable to secure any locomotives, a commodity of which they stand most urgently in need, more valuable to them, indeed, even than batteries of artillery.

The Japanese divisional commanders, who had advanced by the railway line and secured the bridge over the river, immediately threw their tired troops forward in an attempt to pursue the enemy, but the pursuit had no particular significance, since the Russian rear guns were in position and spasmodically shelled the town and the Japanese troops moving in and around it.

Throughout the day we still heard the sound of firing from the direction of Yentai, but it did not appear that General Kuroki's guns were any nearer to the Russian communications than when we had entered.

It will, therefore, be safe to speculate that General Kuropatkin has been able to retire with the main army upon Mukden without serious apprehension, although he may have had to sacrifice some of the rear guard before the concentration had been fully realized. It is impossible to give further information regarding the fighting north of Liaoyang, since your correspondent found it necessary, so soon as the town had been occupied, to leave for China in order to be able to send an account of this great battle. Your correspondent has already sent you thorough estimates of the losses and is convinced [illegible] they must have exceeded 20,000 in the left army's five divisions alone, that is, the Tenth and Fifth divisions with General Nodzu, and the Third, Fourth and Sixth, with General Oku.

There is no need to tell again the story of the horrible spectacles which met one on the Liaoyang plain. It should be mentioned, however, that in the fighting on the plain, the Russians were unable to remove their dead, though they succeeded in transporting them from the field the majority of the wounded. Nor is it possible to correctly estimate the strength of General Kuropatkin's army, but your correspondent is inclined to think that the main Russian concentration was directed against General Kuroki and the Tenth division, and we had opposed to our 90,000 or 100,000 men about 60,000, and eighty guns to our 220.

The Russians had the advantage of position during the first two days, and it is safe to estimate their losses on our front 50 per cent below those of the Japanese, but this estimate is more or less speculative.

Now we come to the more delicate question of criticism. Information relative to such an enormous operation must necessarily be incomplete, and as the authorities have increased a hundred fold the difficulties of obtaining information, your correspondent will not attempt more than broadly to state one or two of the opinions which are prevalent.

After what has been printed of the excellent tactics and the brilliant strategy of the Japanese, your correspondent must state that what has come under his personal observation did not come up to expectations. It is the honest opinion of your correspondent that there was nothing strategically excellent about the handling of either army. If any strategical success has been attained by either of the belligerents, the laurels rest with General Kuropatkin, who can claim to have defeated the main object of the Japanese operations. As to the tactics of the Russians, they obviously cling to the error of over-manning their defensive positions, while the sole spirit of the Japanese tactics, as illustrated by the operations of the divisions under Geenral Oku, was sledge-hammer frontal attacks.

Your correspondent is satisfied that General Oku's corps commands are the finest infantry in the world, and nobody who has had the opportunity to observe its work can believe that there is any other army which in five consecutive

(Continued on Page Two.)

Saint Alice
Natural
Mineral
Water

CAMPAIGN PRACTICALLY OVER FOR THIS YEAR

Russian War Office Admits That Approach of Winter and Kuropatkin's Retreat Will Compel Suspension of Operations—Not a Murmur Suggesting Peace.

Deadly Conflict Will Be Pursued Until Victory Crowns the Czar's Armies —Some of the Lessons Which Have Been Taught Military Experts By the Awful Engagement.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 11.—(1:20 a. m.)—The war office is reluctantly disposed to admit that, with the defeat of the Russians at Liaoyang, departed all hope of turning the tide of the war this year. Patiently and doggedly, in spite of successive reverses by land and sea, General Kuropatkin's friends had pinned their faith in his assurances that when he accepted battle victory would crown the Russian arms; but, failing in his attempt to turn the scale, they concede another period of waiting. Kuropatkin must retire and await reinforcements and start a new campaign next year. But, disappointed as they are, and discouraging as the situation is, no word is heard in favor of suing for peace. Russia will be victorious in the end. The war must continue—if not this year, then the next; if not then, then the next.

Military officers who are familiar with the skill, care and arduous labor with which the positions on both sides of the Taitse river were prepared at Liaoyang, consider that this historic battle will consecrate the flanking movement in military annals. Redoubled trenches, gun pits, entanglements, ditches, tunnels and every method of protecting known to military engineering skill proved useless against a single turning movement and mobility. Strategy throughout the campaign has vanquished fixed fortified positions; and flanking operations again and again have forced the abandonment of the most elaborate entrenchments, some times without the firing of a shot.

According to the best information from the front, both armies are now tired and resting after the hard days of fighting and marching.

The general opinion is that the Japanese will again push on as soon as the rains cease and the roads are dry. In the meantime General Kuropatkin is enjoying the advantages of the railroad. He has sent north his baggage and wounded, and doubtless a portion of his troops. The prevailing idea is that General Kuropatkin will not make a stand at Mukden if the Japanese come on again in earnest, but that he will retire at least to Tie pass. Once through the pass the general impression in military circles is that the Japanese will not attempt further pursuit.

Exceptional precautions have been taken to prevent the Japanese from cutting communications below the pass. Not exceeding two months remain for military operations this fall, and despite reports from Tokio of a winter campaign, the most competent critics who are familiar with the rigors of the Manchurian winter do not think that the Japanese will attempt it.

Unless the unexpected happens, the withdrawal of General Kuropatkin's army above Tie pass, the believe, marks the end of the campaign for this year, the Russians wintering at Harbin, with their rear-guard at Tie pass, and the Japanese at Liaoyang, with their advanced base at Mukden.

London Gossip By the Cable

Times Discusses Much-Talked-of Question of Yellow Peril as Outcome of War.

Profits of B. N. A. Bank For Half Year—Canada's Trade With Britain.

London, Sept. 10.—The Times, in an editorial on the future of the Far East, discusses the question of whether the triumph of the Japanese in the pending war will turn the "yellow peril" that has been talked about so much into a reality. It starts with the proposition that the Japs power and influence in Manchuria, Korea and China is not improbable, and asks what, in twenty or fifty years, will be the result, particularly for Europe and America. The idea gains strength on the continent, it says, that an awakening in China will take place like the awakening in Japan; that a generation or two hence Europe will stand face to face with a confederacy able to put into the field five or six millions of men as brave and well disciplined as those now fighting under Japanese colors. The Times, however, doubts that there will be such development in the Far East, because it doubts that Chinese character will lend itself to such a transformation as will be necessary in order to make the development possible. It says a large majority of skilled observers, men who know China best, are utter sceptical on this point, failing to see among the Chinese any sign of the spirit that would regenerate the country by assimilating and adapting the wisdom of other nations and using it honestly in the service of the state.

The profit to the balance of the Bank of British North America for the half year ending last June was £30,600, whilst an interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent remains the same. The balance of £30,600 is £900 better than last year. £4,000 has been written off in respect to the premium purchase of Dominion bonds rendered necessary by the expansion of the note issue. In the present instance owing to the depression of the high class securities £4,100 has been written off to meet depreciation of the bank's investment in Dominion bonds.

The Globe referring to the Canadian government supplying maps for English schools says that Canada continues to justify its reputation as being the best advertised department of the Empire.

The Canadian imports for the month of August were as follows:

Cattle	22,136	£ 390,071
Sheep and lambs	5,691	9,707
	Cwt.	
Wheat	848,700	300,606
Wheat, meal and flour	311,800	148,961
Peas	840	288
Bacon	102,323	231,420
Hams	28,598	69,413
Butter	57,676	253,453
Cheese	242,396	497,623
Eggs (great hundreds)	1,068	392
Horses	80	1,325
Total		£1,903,378

The August statement of the board of trade shows a decrease of $1,607,500 in imports and an increase of $3,475,000 in exports.

Ghastly Roll Call

Tokio, Sept. 10.—(9 p. m.)—General Kuroki reports that after last Monday's battle the Russians moved over ten thousand wounded to Mukden, and that after the Russians left, three thousand were found in the vicinity of Liaoyang.

FIREMEN INJURED.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 10.—Two firemen were probably fatally injured, nine buildings completely destroyed and four others badly damaged by fire today at the plant of the Harbison Walker Refractory Company at Haysborough, near this city. The firemen were injured by a falling smokestack. Pending the rebuilding of the plant six hundred persons will be out of employment. The property loss will not exceed $50,000.

WAR SUMMARY.

By Associated Press.

Both sides are resting. This information, from the Associated Press correspondent in a despatch filed at 10:55 p. m. Saturday night, and coupled with reports received at St. Petersburg Saturday night from General Kuropatkin and Lieut.-General Sakharoff, reporting inactivity in the fighting zone Thursday and Friday indicates that since Thursday, because of the torrential rains and the heavy roads, hostilities have been reduced to a minimum. No official figures on the losses at the battle of Liaoyang have been given out.

STATUS OF KOREA.

Paris, Sept. 10.—The publication of the terms of the Japanese-Korean treaty brought about a renewal of the statement from authoritative quarters that Russia and the other powers are not bound by a treaty made under stress, and it is maintained that Korea"s status will be settled only when the terms of peace are arranged, Japanese authority in the meantime being merely that of military occupation.

FRENCH TRAVELER'S VIEWS ON THIBET

Thinks New Treaty Will Improve The Anglo-Russian Relations.

Paris, Sept. 10.—The foreign office officials today received a visit from Consul-General Francois, who has just returned here after three years' service in western China, during which he made a journey of inspection to Thibet. His observations in Thibet will give the foreign office officials timely information in connection with the new British-Thibet treaty.

The latter is considered here as chiefly advantageous in removing another source of friction between Russian and Great Britain. Despite denials, the authorities here say Russia has been distrustful of the British expedition to Thibet, fearing it would eventually end in a way similar to that in Afghanistan.

But the treaty just concluded is considered as removing Russian fears, for it is definitely understood that there will not be a British resident at Lhassa nor a governor of Thibet, the Lhassa being left to conduct their own affairs.

M. Francois and the officials generally consider this to be a significant improvement of Anglo-Russian relations.

WEEK'S WORK AT ROSSLAND CAMP

The Merits of the Leasing System are Again Demonstrated.

Rossland, Sept. 10.—The merit of the leasing system in Rossland camp was again demonstrated this week. Erie Stevenson took a lease on the View mine a few days ago and within a short time of commencing work opened up in the vein a streak of ore twelve inches wide, running ten per cent copper and carrying good gold values in a vein several feet wide, the balance carrying up to $2 in all values. He will extend the wagon road to the property and erect ore bins. At the I. X. L. mine Jacob Loff is making good profits on his lease also.

The railway commissioners were here during the week and went into the matter of switching charges, which mine and business interests claim are excessive. Hopes of a readjustment were held out.

Shipments for the weeking tonight were: Le Roi, 2,350; Centre Star, 1,580; War Eagle, 1,070; Le Roi No. 2, 380; milled, 300; Jumbo, 200; Cliff, 75; Velvet Portland (milled), 250; I. X. L. (milled), 100; White Bear (milled), 400; total, 6,705 tons; year to date, 245,708 tons.

Supreme Court Bench Vacancy

No Appointment as Yet Owing to the Large Number of Applications.

Cabinet Meeting on Monday to Decide Question of A General Election.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—It is settled that there will be no appointment to the vacancy on the Supreme court bench in British Columbia for some time, probably not until after the general election. There are too many applicants for the position.

An important meeting of the cabinet will be held on Monday, when it is probable the date of the general elections will be fixed.

T. G. Coursolles, late chief translator of the Commons, dropped dead at his home this afternoon.

MANOEUVRES IN FRANCE.

Sixty Thousand Men Engaged in Exercises Yesterday at Dijon.

Paris, Sept. 10.—The grand manoeuvres opened at Dijon today with 60,000 men engaged in an attack and defence similar to Garibaldi's operations against the Germans in 1870. The Russian military attache who attended the manoeuvres was received with shouts of "Long live Russia." A German attache attended for the first time since the Franco-German war. The Japanese attache and Major-General Baden Powell, the defender of Mafeking, in uniform, were received courteously. Capt. T. Bettle, the American attache, was among the military observers. A Chinese official in a quaint uniform attracted much attention.

Oyama Makes Report

London, Sept. 10.—A despatch to the Japanese legation from Tokio, timed 10:10 p. m. today, says: "Field Marshal Oyama reports that after the fighting of September 4 and 5, our right occupied the Yentai colliery and Yuments hill.

"The enemy's main force is believed to have retired north of the Hun river

"Before the evacuation of Liaoyang the enemy burned the magazines near the station, but we captured an immense quantity of provisions and ammunition."

RUSSIANS DEMORALIZED.

French Government Receives Important Advices From Manchuria.

Paris, Sept. 10.—French government authorities recently received advices from disinterested parties who have just returned from Manchuria. One of them, though strongly favorably to Russia, says that the Russian army is much broken and demoralized.

It is added that the Siberia railroad is working perfectly, six trains running over it daily.

The officials here attach importance to these statements.

THE KAMLOOPS FAIR.

Directors Held Meeting Yesterday and Made Final Arrangements for Show.

Kamloops, Sept. 10.—An enthusiastic meeting of the directors of the Kamloops Agricultural Association, was held today when final arrangements were made for the fall fair September 27th to 30th. Besides two days' horse racing a polo tournament and the engagement of the Fifth Regiment Canadian Artillery band and the Harold Nelson Dramatic Company, as special attractions the directors decided to have a championship lacrosse match and gun club tournament.

One hundred and twenty entries by exhibitors were received today and indications point to the present building accommodations being inadequate and arrangements will be made to erect further buildings.

Details of Struggle

Particulars of Great Battle at Liaoyang Coming Over the Wires.

Looting Was General When City Was Invaded By Victorious Troops.

Critical Review of Operations Which Were Directed By Marshal Oyama.

Liaoyang, Sept. 7 (via Tientsin).—The Japanese officers were unable to restrain their soldiers after six days' desperate fighting and looting became general. Last night the soldiers in attempting to rob the missionary and Red Cross compound, stabbed Dr. A. M. Westaker, a well-known medical missionary, in the neck and hand. It is said to be the first instance where the Japanese soldiers have been known to be uncontrollable.

The Japanese were welcomed by the Chinese, but they abused the good name which they established in the Chino-Japanese war. Chinese refugees are arriving from the battle ground, where native fortune seekers are scouring the field for treasure. Most of the dead have been buried, but broken accoutrements strew the trenches. The Japanese operate the railway, frequently with coolies for power. Japanese reinforcements are en route north by all routes. Prince Kaiyen, brother of the Emperor of Japan, commander of the second brigade of cavalry has passed Haicheng.

The Japanese from a low range of hills to the southeast and south of Shushuan began shelling the northern end of the Russian line at Shushan at a quarter before ten on the morning of the 31st. This artillery fire was preceded and accompanied by infantry rushes over the valley and lower hills south of the road. They began before dawn and were continued until evening, the Japanese officers urging their men on, and men falling thickly. There was very hard fighting at a round topped hill in the Russian line, opposite the point where four Japanese armies under Nodzu and Oku came together. The Russian position here was protected with wire entanglements and a small body of Russian troops absolutely refused to retire. In one trench seven men fought until they were succeeded by the Japanese. At the end of this sharp fight the Russians were hurling down sandbags upon the enemy. They killed one Japanese officer and injured another, after which they surrendered and the hill was occupied by the enemy.

At 5 o'clock in the evening the fighting, which had raged all day, ceased along the south road, where for two hours there was a heavy artillery fire and a vast amount of ammunition was expended. The valley in front and under the Russian guns during this artillery duel was an inferno of shrieking and moaning shrapnel, while beyond the Russian shells burst continuous over the head of the Japanese advance.

During the day the Russian rifle fire was indescribably furious! The Russian trenches for a distance of several miles threw out all day long a continuous hail of lead, accompanied by unceasing flashes of fire. In spite of its continued ferocity this rifle fire was comparatively ineffectual, the Russians often firing without sight of the enemy. This hail of Russian rifle bullets did not cease before 10 o'clock at night. It is reported that 10,000 Russian shells were thrown into the valley beyond the south road, where the only evidence of the presence of the Japanese was a Red Cross camp.

At night General Stakelberg, with the First Siberian corps was still facing General Oku on the left. This Russian corps had lost 6,000 men. During the night of the 31st the Russians deemed the position of the enemy to be so threatening that they made precautions to fall back.

Gen. Mistchenko was on the extreme left of the Russian line with a division composed of cavalry, artillery and infantry. During the night of the 31st his force was sent out in a northeasterly direction to gain information concerning General Koroki's movements around the Russians' left flank in the direction of the railroads. General Mistchenko's movement was of short duration, and he soon returned to his line.

General Ivanoff and his command were stationed on General Stakelberg's right and facing General Nodzu and the Japanese entire army. General Ivanoff who had succeeded Lieut.-General Count Keller in the command of the Russian Eastern army, had removed his headquarters from the village of Tasia, in the middle of the southern plain, to a point within the shelter of the city walls and on the road which leads to Yentai by a pontoon bridge across the Taitse river. During the night of the 31st the Tenth corps which had assisted in holding the Fengwangcheng road against the Japanese began moving its transport out of the city to the north.

The seventeenth corps, which had not as yet been in action and which was being held on the north bank of the Taitse river, was deployed in the hills and had been partly moved to the northward.

Part of the Fifth corps, which arrived here a short time before the fighting began, had been sent at once to the front, while the remainder had reported with the second corps and was being held in reserve. All the trees and Chinese graves on the firing line which in any way might obstruct the ooperations had been removed by the Russians.

On the morning of September 1st all the non-combatants were ordered to leave Liaoyang and the Russian commissary sent an order to the Chinese magistrate of the city that all Chinese must leave Liaoyang within two days. The Japanese were seen to be in possession of the Russian positions at Shushuan, and it was learned also on the morning of September 14th that General Stakelberg had withdrawn during the night. The Chinese at Liaoyang became alarmed and they began hurriedly to make Japanese flags. There was much confusion throughout the city.

The proprietors of foreign shops made frantic efforts to sell their stocks on the streets at ridiculously low prices to anyone who would pay cash or endeavored to have their property loaded on railroad cars. The flight of Japanese shells over the railroad station stampeded them, however, and they fled in disorder glad to get away with their lives.

The foreign military attachees who were in Liaoyang were taken north under escort.

The correspondent noticed this morning a number of ammunition wagons, batteries of artillery and Russian troops using the railroad bridges to get out of Liaoyang to the northward. It became known that General Kuroki was making a dash around the Russian left for the railroad at a point fifteen miles north.

(Continued on Page Two.)

C. P. R. TRAIN IS HELD UP BY GANG OF BANDITS

The Transcontinental Express is Looted by a Masked Gang a Short Distance Out of Vancouver City Yesterday Evening.

REPORTED TO HAVE STOLEN SEVEN THOUSAND

VANCOUVER, B.C., Sept. 11, (Special)—The transcontinental express due here at 7.45 last night was held up 35 miles from Vancouver by six masked men and seven thousand dollars stolen.

The train was flagged and some of the men got on the tender with rifles.

At the point of the gun the engineer and fireman were compelled to take the baggage and express cars two miles on when they were rifled.

The train arrived at 12.10 a.m. A special train with a large party of policemen has left for the scene. This is the first train hold-up in Canada.

RUSSIA'S FINANCES.

Parisian Bankers Think It Would Not Be Wise to Strain French Credit.

Paris, Sept. 10.—One of the bankers who made the recent French loans to Russia says that considerable time must necessarily elapse before Russia can safely apply again to the French market. Russian credit continues good, but the financiers of St. Petersburg and Paris recognize that it would not be wise to strain French credit, and, therefore, the overtures for another loan were recently addressed to Berlin instead of Paris.

Several of the Balkan states are seeking French loans.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Winnipeg, Sept. 10.—Neil Smith, of this city, was killed at Moose Jaw yards, falling on a rail and a passenger train running over him.

Jacob Zacharaus threshed forty acres of wheat at Rosenfeld yesterday, yielding thirty-six bushels to the acre, a fair sample of the crop there.

Lord Minto visited Calgary yesterday and laid the corner-stones of the Western Canada College and the Anglican cathedral. He left in the evening for Edmonton.

Ex-Premier W. H. Irvine, Melbourne, Australia, is in the city, returning home from England.

AFTERMATH OF THE BATTLE

(Continued From Page One.)

days could have delivered eight unsuccessful infantry attacks upon intrenchments; they did, and still persevere.

Nothing can be said at this time about the cavalry of either belligerent, there being no evidence that the mounted branches accomplished anything anywhere during the Liaoyang campaign.

As to the future course of operations

Western Oil Co. Strike it Rich

Find the Fluid in Paying Quantities in Well in Southern Alberta.

Geological Report on Mineral Deposits in the Nicola Valley District.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 10.—The news was announced today that the Western Oil and Coal Company, of Vancouver, had struck oil in paying quantities in their well in southern Alberta, near the South Kootenay pass of the Rocky Mountains, thus justifying its long search for the precious fluid. As the result of the strike the stock has advanced from 12 1-2 to 25 cents. The company have now dug three wells and are positive of striking oil on the second and third. The first showing of oil in the well was from 130 to 139 feet. The next showing was from 440 to 448 feet. The next from 1043 to 1073 feet, and the next at 1300 feet. The well is 1496 feet in depth and has been plugged pending operations on the other wells where stratas of oil have already been struck. The aggregate flow of the well was 13 barrels a day. This is a fine showing considering that the oil wells in Lambton country, near Petrolea, Ont., do not average over two or three barrels a month. According to the regulations of the government, no single company can take up more than one prospect of three square miles unless they demonstrate they have struck oil in paying quantities. The government has expressed itself as satisfied that the Vancouver company has a paying oil well, and the company has been permitted to take up two more sections of three square miles each. J. B. Ferguson, the secretary and promoter of the company, is being congratulated on all sides over the success of his enterprise. Single handed he fought against much opposition, and after many reverses has won a dividend payer out of the ground for those who stuck to him and backed up their faith with their money. It is only a question of time when the company, by sinking a number of wells, will be able to produce several hundred barrels a day.

This prophecy is reasonable, as the Rocky Mountain Development Company, of Calgary, and the American company just across the border, both operating near the Vancouver company's field, have struck oil in paying quantities. The story of the find of oil in Alberta county has been published, but will bear repetition.

In 1888 one, William Aldrich, a Mormon settler from Cardston, was informed by a hunter of the existence of oil in the pass at the headwaters of Coal Oil creek. Aldrich investigated the ground for himself and pushed his way up to the foothills and located on section 29, township 1, range 30, west of the 4th meridian. Here for three years he made a living for himself and family out of surface petroleum obtained by the following very crude method:

An excavation about 6 feet and 40 feet long was made into the bank of the creek. The sand, which was saturated with oil, was thrown into this sluicebox and water sufficient to wash the oil clear from the sand was turned on, the oil and water then running through the box into a tank at the lower end, the oil floating on the surface of the water. It was then collected by means of gunny-sacks thrown on the surface of the water. These gunny-sacks absorbed the oil, which was then stripped off in pails by hand and boiled down to evaporate the small quantity of water and thicken the oil, when it was ready for market. By this primitive method he was enabled to collect 40 to 50 gallons of oil per day, and also to find a ready market for his product with his co-religionists, who were farmers and ranchers in and about Cardston, who used it for lubricating purposes and readily paid a dollar a gallon for it. It is on this section 29 that camp 1 of this company is located.

It is understood that the report of Dr. Ellis, government geological surveyor, regarding the value of mineral deposits in Nicola valley and Similkameen will be very favorable.

Dr. Ellis has not informed any owners of mineral properties regarding the value of any one elses property, but to some of the owners themselves he has given his opinion as to the value of their individual property, and in every instance this favorable report has been even more favorable than would have been anticipated by the owners. For instance, in the Diamond Vale property, the owners knew they had five seams in one section of good bituminous coal, and were under the impression that they might have two more seams. Dr. Ellis states that in reality there are seven seams and the dip of the coal is such that they are easily worked, and furthermore, that the coal is of an excellent quality.

Dr. Ellis also stated, generally, that he found in his examination bituminous coal that was as good in quality as any on the Pacific coast, and which would make excellent coking coal.

It is understood that the report of the C. P. R. experts will be favorable, very much along the lines of the report of Dr. Ellis.

The timber inspector's department and provincial police secured another verdict against starters of forest fires. Ah Sam, a Chinaman, who appears to be demented, was convicted this morning before Stipendiary Magistrate Pittendrich, being fined $200, or in default, six months in jail. Ah Sam was actually seen setting fire to stumps in Hastings townsite, and when passers-by asked him what he was doing, he said he was setting a fire to smoke out the green snakes and to get rid of the stinging insects and mosquito. This is the third conviction this season.

A most daring attempt at safe robbery occurred last night, when persons unknown tried to rob the safe of the Grand theatre. They lowered it into the alley way and moved it to a secluded spot, where it was found this morning. The thieves, after taking the trouble to remove the safe, must have been frightened away, as on the strong box being returned to the theatre the considerable amount of money contained was found intact.

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CARNE'S CASH GROCERY

PHONE 586.

More About the Lioyang Fight

Additional Details of Greatest Struggle in the History of Modern Warfare.

Battle Raged for Days With Tremendous Losses on Both Sides.

Liaoyang, Sept. 4 (via Tientsin), Sept. 10.—The Japanese at 8 o'clock yesterday evening discovered that the Russians had evacuated Liaoyang, and at 11 o'clock they sent scouting parties to the southern and western walls of the city. At 3 o'clock this morning the troops of the victorious army quietly entered and occupied Liaoyang, General Kuropatkin's former base and stronghold. This success was achieved by five day's of glorious fighting.

After General Kuroki had noted the march of the Tenth Russian army corps, which he had driven in from the Anping road to the plain, on its way to join the Russian centre, which General Nodzu had forced in from Taofengshi, he diverted his forces stationed in Anping and on the Fengwangcheng roads. He took care to have a sufficiently strong force on the Fengwangcheng road on General Nodzu's extreme right, and sent to General Nodzu, who was pushing with the Japanese centre army along the Mengchiafang and south roads one brigade to Mengchiafang, three regiments to Chiaofangtu and two regiments to the south road.

General Kuroki in the meantime waited quietly, and with two divisions on the south bank of the Taitse river. On August 29th the artillery under General Nodzu bombarded fiercely the three hills at Chiaofantui. On the same day General Oku, in command of the left army, working his way with rifle fire and artillery, slowly advanced along the road in spite of the Russian opposition from neighboring positions and fortifications.

The left army thus moved toward Shuzan. The Russian cavalry was not able to locate the Japanese trenches on this advance. The character of the Japanese advance apparently had served as a warning to General Kuropatkin to make sure of his retreat, and his transport was at once seen moving rapidly out of Liaoyang over the railroad bridge.

On August 30th the Japanese closed in on the Russians in their mountain position at Chiaofantun. Here the guns were so close to each other that it was almost possible for the battery commanders to see each other's spectacles. At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 30th General Kuropatkin's staff moved out of Liaoyang. At the same time rifle fire was heard drawing nearer to the railroad station, and this was an indication of the sure advance of the Japanese left army. The fences around all the houses at Liaoyang had been removed in order to facilitate the movements of the wagons and troops.

Wounded men who were seen on the 29th, were trailing along the roads from the south and southwest into Liaoyang on the 30th.

The Russians made use of a field balloon all day long on the 30th, and by means of it got the range of one Japanese battery which they succeeded in putting out of action. As a general thing, however, they failed to find either the enemy's batteries or his troops, while the Japanese continued to silence Russian battery after battery.

At 3 o'clock p. m. of the 30th the Japanese shelled a Russian battery posted on a hill within three miles of Liaoyang. It soon became apparent that the Russians had begun to hold their own. By 4 p. m. the Japanese shrapnel fire was confined to the position at Chiaofangtun, where the Russians were disputing every inch with the enemy. The Japanese made repeated, but unsuccessful assaults upon this position. The fighting of the 30th came to a close at 7 p. m. The Russian casualties for the 29th and 30th totalled more than 5,000 men.

The torpedo transport Volga was successfully launched at the new admiralty yards here this afternoon at the same time the keel of the destroyer Kevinetz was laid down.

The cruiser Izumrud has been commissioned and has joined the squadron at Cronstadt. The latter sails for Libau tomorrow.

The Red Cross officials fear an epidemic of disease will break out in both armies, the torrents of rain which fell after the ten days' battle at Liaoyang having compelled the wornout and hungry troops to sleep without shelter in the mire by the roadside. In any case it is believed to be certain that the hardships endured by the soldiers will result in a great increase in sickness.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

U. S. CRUISER LAUNCHED.

Milwaukee Takes the Water at Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

San Francisco, Sept. 10.—The new United States cruiser Milwaukee was launched successfully today from the ways of the United Iron Works. The Milwaukee is a protected cruiser, and, with the exception of her sister ships, the New Charleston and the St. Louis, is the largest vessel of her class in the United States navy. Her length is 424 feet, width 66 feet, mean draft 22.6, displacement 9,700 tons. She is designed to maintain a maximum sea speed of 22 knots with 21,000 indicated horse-power.

FRENCH FLEET DELAYED.

Torpedo Squadron For Far East Puts Back to Toulon Because of Accident.

Paris, Sept. 10.—The French third-class cruiser Descartes was on the point of leaving Toulon today, conveying twelve torpedo boats for the defence of Cochin China and Tonkin, when the accidental killing of a boy on board one of the torpedo boats caused her to return to port and delayed the departure of the flotilla. The incident also caused the circulation of a report that an explosion had occurred on board one of the torpedo boats and several men had been killed.

The defence of the French possessions in the Far East is receiving attention owing to the activity of the Japanese operations in that part of the world and influence is being exerted on the marine department to increase the strength of the French cruiser fleet at Shanghai.

CRISIS AT HAND DOWN IN PANAMA

Control of Canal Ports a Question Of Most Vital Importance.

New York, Sept. 10.—A special to the Times from Atlanta, Ga., quotes a correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution Panama as having cabled the following: "A crisis is at hand in the affairs of Panama. The most important question affecting the future of the republic will be settled during the next two weeks. Public feeling has been aroused to fever pitch. For a time so excited were the people of Panama that there were open threats of another revolution and of a return to the jurisdiction of Colombia. The issue under discussion is the vital one of control of the ports or harbors at the two ends of the canal. Panama claims that, according to the article of the treaty, they are hers, and must be under jurisdiction in order to protect her revenues and foreign trade. The commission insists that article two has no such meaning and that it will be impossible for the United States to construct and control the canal unless it has absolute authority over the two entrances.

"The distrust and bitterness towards the United States grew out of the autocratic methods of the commission.

"Don Tomas Arias, the head of President Amador's cabinet, is known to have said that Admiral Walker, U. S. N., and General Davis, U. S. A., although meaning well, seemed to regard him as the governor of some American colony.

"The situation is still critical, but the American minister has won his point and the confidence of the Panama government and people, while at the same time paving the way for the final negotiations, which will begin in the near future and nipping in the bud a revolution."

Corns Kill Pleasure

No fun in walking with corns. To cure in 24 hours, apply Putnam's Corn Extractor. It's painless—doesn't burn—takes out the corn, roots and all. Use only Putnam's; it's the best.

INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENT.

Programme For Sessions Arranged at Sitting Yesterday.

St. Louis, Sept. 10.—The executive council of the Inter-parliamentary Union held a meeting at the Southern today and arranged the details of the programme for the sessions of the conference next week. Two delegates from each national group were present. Congressman Richard Bartholdt, of St. Louis, was elected president of the council and he will also be president of the conference. The programme arranged for the deliberations includes a proposition to call a second session of The Hague conference and the American union; a discussion of the Japanese-Russian war; compulsory arbitration; the use of explosives and the extension of pacific ideas.



PRINCESS LOUISE OF COBURG

FORMER LIEUT MATTASICH

Berlin, Sept. 10.—Princess Louise, of Coburg, whose relations with Keglovich Mattasitch, a former lieutenant in the Austrian army, caused a great scandal in European royal circles seven years ago, and who has since been kept under the closest restraint, has vanished from Bad Elster, where she had been taking the cure. It is alleged that the princess is in the company of Mattasitch and is seeking to gain an asylum where she will be safe from recapture. The two arrived in Paris on Thursday last.

The escape of the princess was accomplished in a mysterious and romantic manner, ladders and a swift automobile being brought into play to effect her release from the hotel where she has been immured almost as a prisoner and to convey her to some refuge, regarding the location of which there is as yet complete mystery. Not the slightest trace of the whereabouts of the couple has yet been discovered and nothing is known beyond the fact that the princess and another visitor at the hotel, believed to have been Mattasitch, have disappeared, and with them the jewels of the princess and an automobile.

MAY REOPEN ALBERNI MINE

Probability of the Consolidated Property Being Taken Over By Spokane Capitalists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, B. C., Sept. 10.—Advices from Alberni state that there is once more a probability of the Alberni Consolidated, the well-known gold-copper mine, being worked. Half a dozen years ago this property attracted considerable attention and large sums of money were expended in development. Mr. James Dunsmuir was among those interested in the proposition and a stamp mill was erected. Then came financial difficulties of the kind which so frequently trouble operations in quartz commenced by men who have not sufficient capital to continue them until a paying basis is reached. Development was suspended and the stamp mill removed. There were plenty of mining men, however, who declared that the stuff was there, and although they have waited a long time to see their prediction verified that somebody would try to get it out, they appear to have prophesied truly. Owing to the efforts of a Victoria man, a syndicate of Spokane capitalists has been interested in the mine and has taken an option on it. It is expected that work will be commenced in the near future.

Mr. Archibald Dick, the Inspector of mines, who has been seriously ill for some time, is now around again and has resumed his duties. During his absence his work was taken care of by Mr. Frank Shepherd, C. E.

Mrs. Sage, of this city, the retiring chief companion of the local lodge of the Companions of the Forest, has been presented with an address and a handsome gold-mounted umbrella in recognition of her services to the order. The ceremony took place at her home and was made the occasion of a most enjoyable social gathering of the Companions.

Rev. A. M. and Mrs. Sanford have returned home after a pleasant vacation spent on Mayne island. Mr. Sanford conducts the harvest services at Wallace Street Methodist church tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Dobeson and the Misses Ursula and Barbara Dobeson have returned from a holiday trip to Texada island.

Coughers, Hawkers, Spitters

When the throat tickles, that's the time you need catarrhozone. It soothes away the irritation, prevents coughing, loosens the congested matter. You'll quickly cure your Catarrh and throat trouble with Catarrhozone—positively cure and prevent re-attack. Insist on having Catarrhozone—it's guaranteed.

DETAILS OF THE STRUGGLE

(Continued from Page One.)

He crossed the Taitse river the night of August 30th, and took the splendid Russian defences at Pensihu with very little loss. He continued to advance steadily and turned the Russian left. His army covered fifteen miles in quick time. The effect of this movement was to force the Russians to leave Liaoyang and retire in the direction of the coal mines east of Yentai, it is conjectured that General Kuropatkin is falling back upon reinforcements from Europe and will probably take his position somewhere on the road to Harbin. The Japanese army, when it reaches Mukden, will have to rest there for a time after the terrible severity of the last fortnight's operations. It is also necessary for them to get their railway into working order, and if the reports which have reached us of General Linevitch's advance are true, it may be necessary for General Kuroki to base himself on the same communications with Generals Oku and Nodzu. Even when the railway is in full working order, there will be a considerable strain on every part of the Japanese army, though the situation has been improved by the occupation of Yingkau and the use of the Liau river as far as New Chwang city as a subsidiary line of communication.

After witnessing the occupation on Sunday afternoon, we rode to the first Russian position, the one described in a previous telegram as a rocky eminence, and remained there all night. Early Monday morning we left on horesback, and, riding all day, reached old New Chwang on a branch of the Liau river. Towards evening we succeeded in engaging a junk, which carried us down stream all night and till noon of the following day, when the contrary winds made it necessary to abandon the boat. We thereupon marched on foot the remaining twenty miles to Yingkau, where we arrived after dark Tuesday. We crossed the following morning to the railway station, reaching Shanhaikwan on the same evening, your message being on the wires within sixty hours after leaving the battlefield. Your correspondent was traveling through the country, away from the Japanese communications. We noted the splendid harvest, the people working contentedly in the fields, as if the fate of nations were not being decided almost at their doors. Everywhere people showed us civility and friendliness. On the river we met large numbers of junks flying the Japanese transport flags and carrying army stores to old New Chwang, which has now become an advanced base.

THE JOY OF LIVING.

It is only the healthy who find a real joy in life. Weak, nervous, languid and discouraged people find new hope and energy in the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. With new rich blood coursing through the veins and the thrill of new nerve force sent tingling along the nerve fibres, the joy of living returns and disease and weakness disappear.

THE BABY'S TROUBLES.

The greatest suffering of childhood is caused by eczema, scald head, chafing or other forms of skin irritation or eruption. Because of its extraordinary soothing, healing power Dr. Chase's Ointment is of inestimable value in the home where there are small children. No mother who has learned the scores of ways in which Dr. Chase's Ointment can be used would think of being without it in the house.

Hotel Davies and Poodle Dog Menu.

SUNDAY, September 11. Price 50c.

SOUP—Mock Turtle; Cream of Celery; Consomme.

FISH—Boiled Spring Salmon, Parsley Sauce; Baked Halibut au Gratin; Fried Black Cod.

SALAD—Crab; Mayonnaise.

BOILED—Sheep Tongues, Cream Sauce.

ENTREES—Patties of Sweet Breads; Lamb Chops, Breaded au Petit Pois; Broiled Kidney with Bacon; Grouse Pie, American Style; Kirsch Omelette.

ROASTS—Spring Chicken with Dressing; Loin of Pork, Apple Sauce; Prime Ribs of Beef, Horseradish.

VEGETABLES — Green Corn; String Beans; Young Turnips; Boiled and Mashed Potatoes.

DESSERT—Blackberry Short Cake with Cream; Apple; Ground Cherry Pie; Compote Plums; Rhubarb; Vanilla Ice-cream; Pineapple Jelly; Assorted Fruit and Cakes.

Canadian Cheese; Cafe Noir.

Imported Table Claret 25c. per Pint.

Holidays are Kodak Days.

Take one with you. Kodaks, Century Cameras, Non-Curling Film.

FLEMING BROS.,
52 Government Street.

Henry's Nurseries

100,000 Bulbs to arrive soon from Holland, France and Japan. Thousands of Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Rhododendrons, Roses, Greenhouse and Hardy Plants. For Fall Planting. Home Grown and Imported Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Always in stock in season. Eastern prices or less. White Labor. Fertilizers, Bee Hives and Supplies. Floral Designs.

Buy Direct and Save Agents Commission.

Catalogue Free. M. J. HENRY.
3010 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B.C.

STEVENS & JENKINS

84 Douglas St.

Fall Exhibition Of

MILLINERY

Tuesday, September 13th

And following days. The very Latest London, Paris and New York Pattern Hats and Novelties.

NAVAL CONTRACTS

Tenders will be received here on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty until noon of Monday, the seventeenth day of October, 1904, for supplying, for a period of one year, commencing on 1st November, 1904, such quantities of Fresh Beef, Vegetables, Soft Bread, and Fresh Water, as may be required for Naval purposes at Vancouver, and such quantities of Fresh Beef, Vegetables and Soft Bread as may be required at Comox.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. The requisite forms and any other information can be obtained upon application to the Victualling Store Officer.

F. I. GELSTHORPE,
Victualling Store Officer.
H. M. Naval Yard, Esquimalt.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a Licensing Court, for a transfer of the Retail Liquor License now held by me on the premises known as the Albion Saloon, situated on corner of Waddington alley and Yates street, to J. G. Thomson, of this city.

JAMES McMANUS.

Season 1904-5

SUITS OVERCOATS

We are showing the season's styles from late American and European plates.

You should not order your

Fall or Winter Suits And Overcoats

until you have seen our new goods. We guarantee a perfect fit.

SCHAPER & REID

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.
Opposite Colonist Office.

GAME CHICKENS

Wanted, of the Cornish Indian breed, preferably from imported stock; either grown or young fowls. Address

A. P. ARMSTRONG

Business College, Portland, Oregon.



SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Removed Permanently.

Facial Massage and Scalp Treatment, with or without electricity. Large Stock of Hair Goods.

Mrs. C. Kosche

Hair-Dressing Parlors, 55 Douglas Street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tender for Sewage Disposal," will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Thursday, the 22nd September, 1904, for the construction and completion of a sewage disposal plant at Vernon Gaol, Okanagan District, B. C.

Plans, specifications, forms of tender and contract may be seen on and after the 12th September, 1904, at the office of the Government Agent, Vernon, and at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C.

Tenders will not be considered unless made upon the printed forms supplied for the purpose, and the agreement to execute a bond appended to the form of tender is duly signed by the contractor himself and two responsible sureties, residents of the Province, in the penal sum of $350, for the faithful performance of the work.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 8th September, 1904.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Wrought Iron Fence and Gates, Penitentiary Wall, New Westminster, B.C.

SEALED PROPOSALS superscribed "Proposal for Wrought Iron Fence and Gates" will be received by the undersigned up to and including Saturday, the 17th day of September, 1904, for the manufacture, erection and completion, according to the design exhibited, of a wrought iron fence and gate, on the concrete wall in front of the Warden's residence at the Penitentiary, New Westminster, B. C.

Drawings and Specifications, together with conditions of tender and contract may be seen at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., and at the office of Harry K. Seltzer, Esq., Resident Engineer, Westminster Bridge, New Westminster, B. C., on and after the 8th instant.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the undersigned in the sum of two hundred ($200) dollars, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract. The successful tenderer will be required to furnish bonds for the due fulfilment of the work contracted for to the satisfaction of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner. Upon the execution of the bond the cheque above-mentioned will be returned to the contractor.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, and signed with the actual signature of the tenderer.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 7th September, 1904.

FRENCH STANDARD LIQUEURS

MARIE BRIZARD'S

OF BORDEAUX.

Established 1755.

P. Burns Makes Big Purchase

Buys Mountain of Hard Coal In Alberta For Three Hundred Thousand.

Says That the Product Beats Pennsylvania Variety—Surveyors Back.

A mountain of hard coal has been purchased by P. Burns & Co. for $320,000, says the Winnipeg Free Press of September 6th. The property is on the Misty range, 36 miles west of Okotoka, Alta., and comprises 16,000 acres. It was discovered by an explorer, Julius Rickart, an old-time prospector. Mr. Patrick, D. L. S., and a party of surveyors spent several weeks in the district and made a thorough inspection of the coal seams as exposed in many tunnels made by the miners in the pass.

From information gleaned by the Okotoks Herald from Mr. Rickard and other members of the survey party, there exists a veritable mountain of pure anthracite coal. The situation of this phenomenal coal bed is most picturesque. Upon either side there towers huge, precipitous mountains thousands of feet high and nestling in a valley is this mountain of coal, which is twelve miles long and three miles wide in extent. The formation of this mountain differs vastly from the surrounding mountains, inasmuch as it is covered with vegetation, while the others are bare limestone. The place selected and laid out for a townsite is prettily situated. There are fully five square miles of valley to build upon, any quantity of pure, sparkling mountain dew and timber in great abundance. The situation is most picturesque, the scenery being magnificent.

For some time past miners have been engaged making tunnels into the mountain and succeeded in exposing 26 veins of coal, which varies from four feet up to forty feet. Samples of this coal were sent to assayers in Denver, Vancouver and other cities, and in every case remarkable reports were made. The assays of this coal run from 87 to 92 per cent. carbon. The following is the report received of the assay of the four-foot vein: Hydrocorpic water, none; volatile matter, 4 per cent; fixed carbon, 92 per cent; sulphur, none; ashes, 4 per cent. The physical description is briefly given in the report: Color of ashes, white; weight per cubic yard, 2,680 pounds; specific gravity, 1.54.

According to these figures it will be observed that this coal excels the Pennsylvania article. What particularly attracted the attention was the total absence of rock, and in burning there is practically no smoke, but a blue blaze. A test was made in an ordinary coal stove, it being filled with coal, which burned for 71 hours. Upon investigation they found only a small amount of white ashes, without any signs of clinkers. The coal ignites easily, and from their experience in burning it they feel satisfied the coal excels the well-known Pennsylvania coal.

The advantage of working this mine is a great consideration. In driving the first tunnel at right angles to the strike, the average dip being about 50 degrees, it will cut the first vein at about 100 feet, and from then vein after vein at your pleasure. They ran chambers to right and left of main tunnel, which has a rise of six inches in every 100 feet whereby practically no machinery is required for taking water out of the mine.

Julius Rickart, the discoverer of this mine, has had a varied experience. Three years ago it was that he landed at Banff and inspected the anthracite coal mines there. Since then he has been searching for the mother lode. Arriving at Okotoks in August, 1902, he drove out west, and after exploring the mountains he at last discovered the real thing. Producing samples, he got Pat Burns greatly interested, with the result that the latter paid out to the government $320,000 for the 16,000 odd acres of coal land which he now possesses. Mr. Burns is highly elated with his purchase, and is of the opinion that it will develop into the largest mining camp in the Dominion. Of late that gentlemen has examined the ground on several occasions, and only returned on Saturday from a trip, in which it is said he was contemplating the purchase of more territory. The whole of the country west is one huge bed of coal, but up to the present the soft variety was the only coal in evidence.

PREPARING FOR THE HOTEL WORK

Job of Putting in the Foundations Will Alone Be A Big One.

According to a reliable authority, negotiations for the sale of W. J. Pendray's property on Humboldt street to the C. P. R. are proceeding satisfactorily, and the deal is expected to be finally closed within a few days. The work of putting in the foundations for the hotel will be one of the largest undertakings ever witnessed here. The building will be three hundred feet by two hundred feet, and three thousand five hundred piles will be necessary for the foundation. After being sunk to a distance varying from thirty to fifty feet and cut off below the water mark, they will last for centuries and support any weight. The order for the piles will be given at once, and the question of a supply of stone will also be settled.

Two shifts of men, in all about seventy five or one hundred, will be employed, and as far as possible they will be local men. Twenty-five thousand yards of mud will have to be taken from the flats, and a dredge will be used for this work. Three drivers will operate on the piles. One of these will be the Nasmith, designed by James Nasmith, the celebrated English engineer. Ten thousand barrels of cement and the same amount of crushed stone, with 4,000 yards of sand will be needed for the foundation. By the middle of November Mr. C. E. Fowler, the manager, hopes to have the work completed as far as five or six feet above low water. The dredge will be in charge of W. E. Roberts, of Sault Ste. Marie, and John Bell has the position of foreman of the concrete work.

Your Body needs Phosphates.
Absent from White Bread by removal of Bran;
You find them in

CEREBOS
TABLE SALT

From Grocery Stores.

Wholesale Agents—
R. P. RITHET & Co., Ltd., Victoria.

THE SEMI-READY BUSINESS CHANGE SALE.

This week Messrs. B. Williams & Co. are showing thirty cases of new Raincoats which have just arrived and which will be sold at sale price, viz.: 20 per cent or one-fifth off for cash.

These Raincoats were ordered for this fall's trade, before the contract with the Semi-ready Clothing Company was signed, and in consequence they will be sold at a discount of 20 per cent, as they must be all cleared out before the new Semi-Ready goods arrive in the spring.

This is a splendid chance of any cash buyer, who wants a Raincoat for this fall, as they are all new styles and patterns. Some of these Raincoats are made with belts at the back and with slash pockets, which is one of the new features in this season's Raincoats. Other lines are made with straight pockets and loose box backs, which is also quite new and is considered in the East to be quite the correct style in both overcoats and raincoats.

One particular feature about the Raincoats shown by Messrs. B. Williams & Co. this season is the linings, which add to the durability and "sit" of the coat, and practically convert the Raincoat into a waterproof and overcoat combined, the lined raincoat being quite heavy enough to be worn as an overcoat in this climate. These coats are all made of Priestly's Cravenette Cloths, and $12 coats are reduced to $9.60; $15 coats to $12; $18 coats to $14.40 and $20 coats to $16. The fit of these Raincoats is perfect and the style and finish is second to none. There are some 500 of these Raincoats, now in stock as all the fall lines have just arrived. The colors shown this season are Steel Greys, Iron Greys, Oxford shades and dark Fawns.

All prices are marked in plain figures and the discount of 20 per cent for cash is lived up to in every instance.

There are still some 400 or 500 Men's and Youths' Business Suits still left, and some 200 or 250 of these are new fall lines which were ordered at the same time as the Raincoats and will be sold at the same discount, viz.: 20 per cent off for cash.

All the new fall goods are now in stock and cash buyers will do well to drop in and see the bargains offered by B. Williams & Co. in the Suit, Overcoat and Raincoat line before purchasing their fall and winter garments.

Tells of Visit To Bella Coola

Deputy Minister of Agriculture Back From Trip to Northern Districts.

Addressed an Interesting Meeting of The Farmers' Institute at Christiana.

Mr. J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, returned on the Danube on Friday from an official visit to Bella Coola. He left on the 27th ult., the steamer calling at Vancouver, Union, Alert Bay, Sointula, (Malcolm island), Hardy Bay, Rivers Inlet, Namu and Bella Coola. But little has been done in the way of agriculture at most of these places. At Alert Bay a few fruit trees had been planted some years ago, and have done well, cherries especially bear heavily. Some ten settlers in the vicinity of Alert Bay and at Harbledown island, are engaged in a small way in agricultural pursuits, but time did not admit of a personal visit.

At Sointula, the Finnish settlement on Malcolm island, a large saw mill is in operation, also a foundry, carried on entirely by co-operative labor. A contract for two bridges at North Vancouver has been taken by these people, the castings and fittings for which were all being manufactured on the spot. They have some cattle and horses, hay for which is obtained from meadows adjoining the settlement. Two large swamps in the interior of the island have been drained, on which various crops are being raised. The country generally is heavily wooded, but the land is good except in the immediate vicinity of the beach. Clover, alfalfa, root crops and vegetables of all kinds looked well, but fruit trees had not been attended to as they should have been, and are consequently not as successful as the conditions probably warrant. The canning of cohoes was going on at most of the canneries, the run in some places being quite good. Dog salmon and humpbacks were very plentiful in the streams.

At Bella Coola a trip was made up the valley for about twenty miles and many places visited. A stop was made at Christiana, where a meeting of the Farmers' Institute had been called, and which was addressed by Mr. Anderson for about an hour and a half on various matters of interest to the settlers. The meeting was held in the schoolhouse and was well attended by both sexes, each sex occupying different sides of the room. Regret was expressed that the absence of many of the men at the canneries, etc., rendered them unable to attend, and the promise was extracted that the visit should be repeated when practicable. Great interest was manifested and the speaker was kept on his feet until a late hour answering questions. The fine new government wharf on the north side of the bay is, with its approaches, about three-quarters of a mile in length. The road starts from this point, crossing the Bella Coola river a short distance up by a fine bridge to the southern side, and thereafter following that side as far as Canoe crossing. The valley is bounded on both sides with high precipitous mountains, but the valley is level and for the most part heavily wooded, rendering the clearing of the land laborious and slow.

As much land has, under the circumstances, Mr. Anderson thinks been cleared, as could reasonably be expected, but a mistake he thinks has been made in not having more horses, as without these animals it is impossible to put any large area under cultivation. A good many cattle are owned, but on account of the scarcity of feed in winter the herds cannot be increased to any extent. The land is good in the lower parts for all kinds of crops and on the higher parts for fruit, the later lands requiring fertilizing, however, and the cultivation of clover and other leguminous plants was therefore strongly recommended.

Several parties of men were met at Bella Coola who had come through from the interior and who all spoke most highly of the country in the vicinity of Wootsa and Francis lakes as a cattle country. They all say the feed is exceptionally good, the pea vine growing to the height of three and four feet; the country is well watered throughout, but subject to summer frosts. All who had been through had staked out claims and intend returning as soon as possible. Several parties were also met going in. An American from the United States said he was making a report to his friends, and he expected as a consequence that some fifty families would next year move out and become Canadians. The grade up the valley is reported to be an easy one. The present trail, however, after leaving Canoe Crossing goes over a steep mountain, which could be avoided by following the valley.

Fog and rain served to render the trip disagreeable and long, and in consequence of the Danube not calling at Bella Coola on her down trip Mr. Anderson had to take a small steamer down Burke channel to Namu, a distance of some sixty-three miles, where after a wait of two days the Danube at length made her appearance. The steamer had a full complement of passengers and was heavily laden with a full load of salmon so that great caution was necessary in navigation.

FURTHER EVIDENCE IN THE HOTEL CASE

Cross-Examination in Regard to Missing Articles Takes Much Time.

In the Police court yesterday the hearing of the charge against J. J. Schmidt and W. Ayres of the theft of a quantity of furniture and effects from the Imperial hotel, was resumed.

The cross-examination of Harry Spedding, an employee of Mr. Hardacre, the auctioneer, and who assisted in making up the list of articles alleged to be missing, was continued by Mr. Powell. In regard to the item, "28 forks" missing, the witness said that on the first tally they had reckoned 52 to be short. He did not understand why the information stated there were 16 silver-plated forks and 36 nickel-plated forks. So far as he knew there were only one kind—nickel plated—in the hotel. In the list attached to the draft of the lease only "plated prongs" were mentioned. None of the missing forks were in the rooms occupied by a lady guest. He had examined her forks. Could not say what the name of the maker was, and was not sure whether there was one pattern of fork there or two patterns. The seven chairs missing were bedroom chairs and one rocker. There was one rocker in a sitting-room adjoining the bar.

Fred. Dykes, an employee of Mr. Jos. Boscowitz, was the next witness. Examined by Mr. Higgins, the witness said he was well acquainted with the interior of the Imperial hotel. Mr. Schmidt ran the hotel until the end of July, and then Mr. Ayres ran it until the last day of August. Believed that Mr. Ayres was Schmidt's son-in-law.

Mr. Powell interposed to state, on accused's authority, that this was not the case, and that there was no relationship between them.

Continuing, the witness said he was called to the Imperial hotel on the evening of September 1 and was told that he must go to Tacoma with Detective Perdue. He accompanied the detective accordingly. On arrival they registered at a hotel and then went to the wharf, where they found Mr. Schmidt's stuff in the bonded warehouse. They went to the custom house to see if the stuff could be cleared, which was done with Schmidt's assistance. On returning they found the customs house men already had opened one case and witness spotted a number of table napkins marked "Imperial Hotel." Napkins produced.

Mr. Powell objected to any evidence as to goods outside of the indictment being found in the possession of the accused, unless those goods were alleged in the information to have been stolen. The charge was theft and not being in possession of stolen goods.

The magistrate thought as the napkins were not in the list, evidence concerning them was immaterial.

Mr. Higgins said he had a right to put in this evidence. It was charged that certain articles had been stolen. One of these, a chair, had been found in the possession of the accused, together with the napkins.

Mr. Powell said no evidence had been put in as to any chair found in the possession of the accused. It only had been stated that certain chairs were missing. On a charge of theft no evidence of other articles found in possession of accused was relevant. Further, in regard to the napkins and the table cloths alleged to have been found in possession of accused, the court might well suppose that after ten months' tenancy some of the hotel stuff might have become mixed up with the accused's property at the laundry or in other ways. The fact of these articles being found in Schmidt's possession was no proof of theft.

The evidence regarding the napkins was struck out.

The witness said that all Schmidt's stuff was gone through and two table cloths and also one chair belonging to the hotel. There were two chairs tied together and witness said to Schmidt: "Those chairs belong to the Imperial hotel." Mr. Schmidt pointed at one of the chairs and said: "That one does not belong to the hotel, but the other one might possibly belong to the hotel." Witness examined the latter chair and could swear it belonged to the hotel and is the property of Mr. Boscowitz. Also witness found some sheets which Mr. Ayres said belonged to the hotel and which the latter said he had considered no good and had used to wrap up other goods in. He found the two white table covers produced.

Mr. Powell objected to evidence in respect to the table cloths, which, he said, were not the subject matter of the indictment.

A further argument ensued between counsel in regard to the words "covers" and "cloths." Mr. Higgins pointed out that the word used in the indictment was "cover" and it was a matter of opinion as to which word described which article.

Mr. Powell thought this matter had been definitely settled by Spedding's evidence on the previous day, that witness having declared that the item "table covers" in the information did not refer to the white linen cloths.

Magistrate Hall allowed the evidence to stand, pointing out that its relevancy could be argued at later stage, and evidently the whole question as to the admissability of evidence touching articles not alleged to have been stolen being found in accused's possession was stood over for further consideration on Monday.

The witness Dyke next put in a list of the missing property, compiled by himself. This list agreed with that made by Spedding, with the exception that witness had found nine pairs of blankets missing instead of seven pair, as in Spedding's list.

Cross-examined by Mr. Courtney, witness said the list was made on Thursday and Friday. He went through the house on the evening of the 7th with Mr. Jones and Mr. Courtney. In regard to the 20 white table covers in the linen closet, according to his list, were identical with the 20 white table cloths referred to in the schedule to the lease. On his showing there appeared to be no shortage in the white linen cloths. Later, however, the witness discovered 22 more to be accounted for.

Cross-examination of this witness had not concluded when the court adjourned at 1 p. m. until Monday morning.

FIRE AT KAMLOOPS.

Kamloops, B. C., Sept. 10.—(Special.)—Fire late last night completely destroyed the large plant of the Kamloops Lumber Company, Limited. The loss is estimated at between fifty and sixty thousand dollars, with insurance on the mill of twenty thousand. Owing to the wind the conflagration was confined to the mill building and seventy-five dollars' worth of lumber escaped. The origin of the fire is a mystery. It is believed to have been spontaneous combustion of sawdust in the carrier passing over the boilers. The company is composed of wealthy Eastern Canadian lumbermen, who acquired the property last spring. Manager George McCormick is out of the city and nothing definite is known regarding the intentions of the company to rebuild. Some forty employees are out of work.

The Playhouses

THE SAVOY.

Four new acts, besides all the old favorites who have been retained, will hold the boards at the Savoy the coming week and the entire programme will be one of the best ever offered at this popular place of amusement. It will mark the initial appearance of Seymour and May, a feature of unusual merit. Mr. Seymour does wonderful stunts as an acrobat, jumping over a long row of chairs backward, a piano and turning several sommersaults from his knees. Mrs. Seymour makes up as a Chinaman and uses the pigeon English as a comedy attribute. She is one of the original marvelous Seymour family who created such a sensation at Hammerstein's roof garden in 1897, also leading feature of Primrose and West's minstrels. Miss May is a clever soubrette, who sings and dances well.

Smith and Ellis will appear in an entirely new sketch. Other features are: Initial appearance of Mlle. Oamette, serpentine dancer; preparatory appearance of Miss Frauline Gale, serio comic. Saville and Fagan are still retained and will appear in an entirely new act; return engagement of Mabel Gerry in vocal gems.

"THE PIERROTS."

Mr. Patterson has submitted the programme that will be given on Monday night at the Dallas, and it is an exceptionally fine one—all new items to Victoria, with the two favorites of last Monday repeated, "The Crusty Old Chap" and "A Clerical Friend." Pierrot will also repeat the Waikiki Mermaid (by request). This charming little entertainment starts at 8:30 sharp and finishes at 9:45, and people wanting seats should go early. An even larger audience than last week is expected.

CONCERT IN PARK.

Programme to Be Rendered by City Band at Beacon Hill Park This Afternoon.

Commencing at 3 o'clock, the City band will render the following fine programme at Beacon Hill park this afternoon:

Overture—Martha ..... Flotow
Selection—Faust ..... Gounod
Concert Valse—Dream on the Ocean ..... Gungl
Medley—Tour Through Europe——Conradi
Intermission.
Gr. March—Phophet .....Meyerbeer
Potpourri—Black and White .....Beyer
Descriptive—Guard Mount .....Ellenberg
March—My Favorite ..... North
God Save the King.

A very noticeable addition to the orchestra at the Victoria Theatre is a Heintzman & Co. Piano, supplied by the well-known firm of M. W. Waitt & Co., Limited. The Piano is a Style D, with a transposing keyboard, which is made only by this old-established firm, and it at once settles the question of pitch, for by its use the performer, while playing the same keys, is enabled to render any music in all the different keys with regard to pitch, the change being produced by the slightest effort. The question of pitch at the theatre has been a difficult matter to deal with for some time back, as the members of the orchestra have high-pitched instruments, necessitating a Piano at a high pitch, and yet when an opera troupe or other musical company plays at the opera house, they invariably require a low pitch.

The Piano now at the theatre forever settles this matter, for, by a slight lever movement, the pitch of the Piano can be raised or lowered as desired. Messrs. Waitt & Co., are to be congratulated on having supplied such a beautiful instrument.

THE PETIT
CRYSTAL THEATRE
Commencing Sept. 12.
The Famous Alabama Military Quartette, in an act of their own.
The Buttons Comedy Act.
Ben Regal In a Combination Act.
Lottie Ringal, Instrumental Musical Act.
Jim Rowe, the Dwarf.
Illustrated Song: "On the Pillows of Despair," by Ed. Francis.
MOVING PICTURES.
Admission .....10c. and 20c.
Matinee 10c. all over the house.

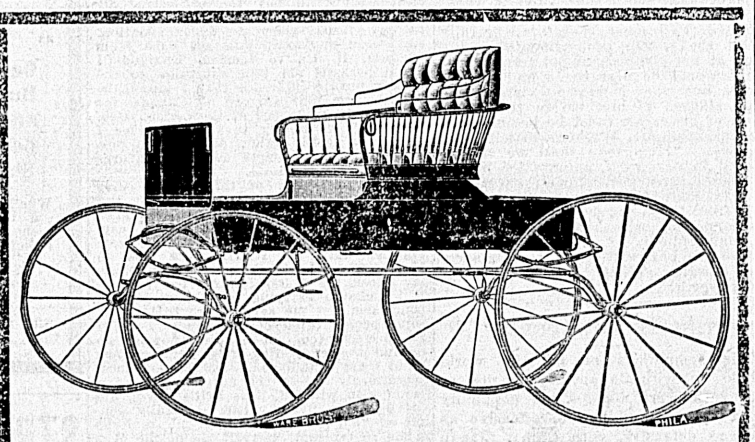
SAVOY THEATRE
WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 12, 1904.
A MAGNANIMOUS SHOW.
SEYMOUR & MAY—Chinese Comedians.
SMITH & ELLIS—Sketch Artists.
MLLE. CAMMETTA—Serpentine Dancer
SAVILLE & FAGAN—Knockabout Comedians.
FRANKIE GALE—Serio-Comic.
GREAT ROMAH—Dramatic Soprano.
MABEL GERRY—Serio-Comic.
MISS MILDRED COLE—Soubrette.
MISS MAUD DARRELL—Soubrette.
MILDRED COLE—Serio-Comic.
MAUD DARRELL—Serio-Comic.
And the One-Act Comedy Drama entitled "DOMINION DAY."
Admission .....15c. and 25c.

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2.30 to 4.30 DAILY 7.30 to 10.30
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Complete change of programme every performance.
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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.
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A Runaway Match
ALL THE NEW SONGS OF THE SEASON.
POPULAR PRICES: 75c., 50c., Gallery 25c.
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Coming September 17: "Sweet Clover."

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We have just received two carloads of the celebrated Brantford Carriage Co.'s Rubber Tired Buggies, Driving Wagons and Phaetons.
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We should like to show it you.
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Tenders will be received up to and including the 12th day of September, 1904, for the purchase of lot 400, Victoria City, upon which is a commodious ten-roomed house, known as Holbrook House, 107 Pandora Street.
The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Terms easy.
For particulars apply to
C. F. BEAVEN, Executor,
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Assembly Dancing Academy.
Mrs. Dickinson and Mrs. Simpson will resume their classes in dancing, commencing Saturday, October 1, in Assembly Hall, Fort Street.
Address: 8 St. John Street.
Office Hours: 4 to 5; 7 to 8.
Phone B81.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1904.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

TO TRAVELERS.

Visitors to Seattle will find The Colonist on sale at the following news stands:

Hotel Butler, News Stand.
Hotel Seattle, do.
Hotel Northern, do.
Sutton & Co., Yesler Way and Occidental Ave.
W. Ellis, News Stand.
J. R. Justice, 210 Columbia.

RAILWAY PROPOSITIONS.

There were two proposals which might have been considered by the Dominion Government in connection with a new transcontinental railway, either one of which would have been very much cheaper than the present Grand Trunk Pacific. Mr. Borden said if you are going to assume practically the cost of a new railway and finance it, then by all means let the country own it and operate it. Under his plan it could have been built without unnecessary duplication of a government line that does not pay, but which might be made to pay as part of a transcontinental system. Or the Government might have considered a proposal such as was submitted by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, which everybody knows now was not in favor of the scheme which was forced on the Government by its supporters from Quebec and the maritime provinces. Neither of these schemes involved anything like the cost to the country, which the Grand Trunk Pacific does. The latter, however, means the spending a large sum of money and any number of government jobs, and as a general election is on it is a question of money making "the mare go." It is not a matter of government ownership so much as a businesslike arrangement whereby the wants of the country would be met at a minimum of cost. The present is a good deal worse arrangement than a purely government-owned line could possibly be. It is what Hon. Mr. Blair designated as a "hybrid" scheme, neither fish, flesh nor good red herring. You have government liability without any of the advantages of government control. The country pays and the company operates, a case of "heads I win, tails you lose." We have now a political railway or will have, if built, with all the vicious concomitants of political management and without any of the advantages which government ownership properly carried out would afford. It is hardly fair to argue because the Intercolonial Railway is managed as a political concern in the interests of political friends that a Government-owned railway would not be a success. As an alternative to a line such as is at present in contemplation we think there is everything in its favor. There are strong arguments in present circumstances, in favor of a new private-owned line assisted by the Government on business principles, regarding which the Government would be represented in proportion to interest. Such arguments cannot be advanced in support of an enterprise which is neither privately owned nor governmental in the proper sense of these terms.

WHAT IS EDUCATION?

In connection with the correspondence which has taken place in the Colonist as to the study of Greek and Latin in school there is a timely article in the Cosmopolitan Magazine, written by John Brisbane Walker. It is entitled "What is Education," and deals with the studies that are most important for the modern man. Complaint is made, he starts out to say, that the modern university has no disinterested body to determine what education should be. That all important subject is decided by professors whose personal interests would be at stake if any radical changes were to be made in the accepted curriculum. This, he says, is well-illustrated by the recent action at Princeton in which men laboriously trained to teach Latin and Greek, threatened to resign if other studies were given the most important place in the university. How could these, he asks, be expected to follow recognized science when they themselves know so little of science. By the actions of the professors Latin and Greek have been re-established in that university in a position almost as important as they occupied nearly 200 years ago. Mr. Walker regards the subject, of course, largely from a utilitarian point of view, and in this connection there are two considerations: First, what are the classes of men who must study sciences if they would keep their positions in the world of today; second, just what need the men in these classes have for science and why? A brief list of those who must have a good knowledge of science is given, and includes, the following: The engineer, the clergyman, the lawyer, the manufacturer, the merchant, the general business man, the farmer, the doctor, the artist and the literary man. Of course the necessity of the engineer being well versed in science is evident. One engineer of standing, in a recent paper on bridge making, headed "De Pontibus," gives his reason for using a Latin word, namely, that he had spent six years studying Latin and Greek, and that was the first opportunity in thirty years he had had of using his knowledge of Latin.

In connection with the clergyman there is much discussion of late as to why young men do not attend church, and Mr. Walker attributes it largely to the fact that ministers are too often grounded in Greek and Latin and pay little attention to science, which leaves them hopelessly at a disadvantage in dealing with modern topics, especially those of a scientific character. The preacher who has spent long years in studying Latin and Greek and knows next to nothing in science, need not wonder if he fails to hold the interest of his congregation—perhaps it would not be improper to say, in some cases, the respect of his young men.

The lawyer has now to deal with so many cases involving scientific knowledge that he must necessarily give scientific studies a larger share of consideration. One lawyer who was quoted by Mr. Walker, states that his university education was chiefly Latin and Greek, and that now he was making amends for that blunder by burning the midnight oil. He said: "I am called on to advise in large manufacturing operations where scientific questions are up at every turn. It is not enough to quote the law. If I would be of real service to my clients I must have true appreciation of their interests." He places a valuation of his services to his clients in the following proportions:

Latin and Greek, 0.1 per cent.
Knowledge of law, 40 per cent.
Grasp of scientific facts, organization, etc., 59.9 per cent.

As to the manufacturer, the extent to which science enters into every branch of manufacturing is almost immensurable. The importance of being able to anticipate the discovery of new forces and their application to practical work is of the greatest. Mr. Carnegie made a steel company by taking advantage of the latest discoveries in science. The manufacturers, undoubtedly the most far-sighted, and other things being equal, the most successful, are those who possess the most up-to-date scientific knowledge.

Similar considerations are advanced in relations to merchants and business men, the farmer and the doctor. The successful doctor, of course, must necessarily be a man of science, above everything else.

Speaking of the farmer, Mr. Walker makes this interesting observation: "He who goes out from his college elegantly accomplished in Greek expletives, and able, while he guides the plow, to hurl Latin oaths at his mule, bears no relation in efficiency, to the scientist to whom every leaf and blade of grass unfolds itself in a wonderful invisible world; who knows the requirements of plant life; the composition of soils; how to make a twelve-inch ear of corn grow with twenty-two rows of grains where formerly the field yielded ears ten inches long with only sixteen rows of grains."

With regard to the artist, the editor who handles art work is not infrequently compelled to regret the absence of scientific knowledge on the part of the artist.

The last man to be considered is the litterateur. Mr. Walker discusses the value of Greek and Latin in acquiring a knowledge of the English language. This he says, is as true as if one were to say that in order to become expert with the small sword one should practice at turning a grindstone. Both require an exercise of the muscles. "The way to study one's own tongue is to read the great masters who have written in that language. In them only the student finds those compact, forceful sentences, those nice shades of meaning, those delicate differentiations, those close synonyms, that brevity which is almost a necessary accompaniment of wit, and that elegance of expression, which distinguish the best modern literary work." Mr. Walker thinks that one year spent in careful study of the best English literature is worth to the intending author four years of Latin and Greek. If a man had time at his disposal to study all languages and sciences, too, it would be different, but no real worker is so situated. He must, therefore, carefully select the course proportionate to the time at his disposal, and determine not what would be best if he had endless hours, but what is best in view of the time allotted to him before the active work of his career must be begun. The conclusion of Mr. Walker's article is as follows: "How soon shall we see installed in our great universities boards of disinterested men of wide experience of life, knowledge of affairs and freedom from fetish worship, who shall have no connection with the active teaching or management of the colleges, and whose sole business it shall be to answer this question, What knowledge is of most worth?"

"THE YELLOW PERIL."

The sympathies of all the world would be with Japan in the present war if it were not for the possibility of a future combination, offensive as well as defensive, with China. Japan of herself can never be a grave danger to the rest of the world, because her position is isolated and her limitations, in regard to population and to extent of empire, are circumscribed. But China is a nation of over 400,000,000 of a population; and if she were to wake up and follow the lead of Japan, it is difficult to anticipate her possibilities as a world-power.

Colonel Grandprey, once French military attache in Peking, gives some very interesting information regarding the Chinese army in the Revue de Paris. He says that few countries have such excellent material as China for an army, where the whole population consists, so to speak, of one people, displaying the same racial qualities. The Chinaman is long lived and tenacious of life; he thrives in every climate, in spite of heat or cold. He is extremely thrifty and, therefore, easily supported. He has nerves of steel; he can sleep in any position and in any place, and can do with a minimum of sleep. He seldom needs a doctor and bears pain with the greatest stoicism. The Chinaman is very teachable and what he has once been taught he never forgets.

Such qualifications are certainly those of born soldiers, and only require development on military lines and organization to make them equal to the Japanese per man. The Chinese, however, are not, and have never been, an aggressive people, preferring peace and settled conditions.

Perhaps one of the greatest authorities on the Japanese, Mr. Frank Brinkley, editor of the Japan Mail, writing in September Munsey, regards the whole question of the Yellow Peril as a bogey. He has lived many years in the country, is intimately associated with the people and has, he says, been permitted to share their thoughts as well as their aspirations. He knows of nothing which will justify the conclusion that the Japanese, if successful in the present war, will become a menace to other powers.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

HAVE NOT TAKEN SALMON.

Sir—We beg to contradict the statement in your article of Saturday to the effect "that salmon were being taken by everyone regardless of the close time established by the government from August 25 to September 15." We have not taken any salmon in the two traps near Sooke since August 25.

J. H. TODD & SONS.

AN INVALID CHAIR WANTED.

Sir—Permit me through the medium of your paper, on behalf of the Marine hospital, to beg from the generous public or charitable institutions, the gift or loan of a wheeled chair in which a partly paralyzed old seaman might enjoy the sea air and views lying close at hand, which at present he is seldom able to do.

Such a chair would be a great boon to him, as well as to other sufferers, for even a change of position, however slight, is most welcome to invalids who have been confined to bed for several months.

Thanking you in anticipation for kindly inserting this.

SYMPATHY.

RE THE LAUNDRY UNION.

Sir—I noticed in the parade of last Monday a float belonging to the Victoria Steam Laundry, also three wagons of the Crystal Laundry. I was given to understand with many others that both laundries recognized the union, if a general holiday was the order of the day; but upon inquiry I was informed upon the best of authority that although the Victoria Steam Laundry had a float in the procession, yet they had their other wagons collecting as usual.

Now, sir, I ask is this either unionism or fair? It may be a steal in the dark, but what can fair-minded people think?

UNIONISM.

REV. FATHER MORICE'S BOOK.

Sir—I have just read in your valuable paper that I had been in the East, "completing arrangements for the publishing of my historic work on the northern interior of British Columbia." As this statement is slightly misleading and might result in some loss to me of orders from such of your readers as have not noticed the very kind review of my book which appeared some weeks ago in your own columns, allow me to say that not only has the same already been published, but a large edition of the work is by this time more than half sold out, as it has been very well received by the people and the press. It can be had by addressing me at Mission City.

A. G. MORICE,
O. M. I.

Victoria, September 10, 1904.

A LETTER FROM MR. HARRISS.

Sir—I have been favored with a marked copy of a local paper of August 13, in which reference is made to the Arion Club, in connection with the second cycle of musical festivals of the Dominion which I purpose directing during the coming year. The paragraph to which I refer reads as follows: "It is understood that Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Mr. C. A. E. Harriss have declined the offer of the Arion Club for co-operation for the contemplated musical festival, which was that the Arion club should cancel its third concert and assist in the festival without share in the receipts, but merely for recognition of active and associate members. The promoters of the festival are looking for more money, and declined. There is a very general suspicion that Mr. Harriss and his associates find a considerable profit in utilizing the amateurs throughout the territory."

Allow me to say that (1) Sir Alexander Mackenzie has absolutely nothing whatever to do with the deciding of the choral forces taking part in these festivals inaugurated by me. (2) I did not decline the kind offices of the Arion Club; the Arion Club declined my proposition, which I made in their best interests and in the interests of the musical development of British Columbia. (3) I am not looking (as the article says) "for more money," neither have I ever asked a single person for aid in this matter, but if I am to include British Columbia in the second cycle, I cannot bear all the cost, as I did upon a former occasion, much as I would like to do so were I able, and which I am not able to do. If, as is stated, "there is a very general 'suspicion' that Mr. Harriss and his 'associates' (I have no associates) find a considerable profit in utilizing the amateurs throughout the territory," then all I can say is, I sincerely wish such were the case. What the second cycle may cost me I know not. I am not, however, ashamed to say that the first cycle cost me personally $8,000, and two years' incessant gratuitous labor over and above the amount specified. The receipts from the Victoria festival were some $2,300 (off hand), out of which $1,100 (or thereabouts) was chargeable to local expenses alone; consequently if from out the portion I received it would pay the orchestra, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the soloists, their railway fares, sleeping accommodation, and ocean steamship passages back from Victoria, B. C., to London, England, I might perhaps not take exception to the grossly untrue inference that I am utilizing the amateur singers of Canada for what I can make out of them. Mr. Geo. Phillips is at liberty to state whether I speak the truth or not, as he is in possession of the receipts and expenditures pertaining to Victoria.

If the instigator of this article cares to take my place in the second cycle and carry out my plans, I will make him a present of my own services in any capacity he may think fit to call me from now on until the festivals are over in May, 1905, and I will, besides, contribute my check for $1,000 towards the loss he will make in carrying out the cycle. In conclusion, let me say, I care little what some people think of me or my work; I am perfectly content to see my work go on and prosper, feeling satisfied in my own mind I am contributing—and I hope unostentatiously so—to the advancement of a country in which I, as a British man, am privileged to live my life, and fully convinced that notwithstanding the remarks made to try and discredit me in the eyes of the citizens and vocalists of Victoria, the success of my labors will in nowise be diminished.

May I request that you will give this letter the prominence given to the article in disparagement of me, and oblige.

(Signed) CHARLES A. E. HARRISS.

Earnscliffe, Ottawa.

[We have ascertained from Mr. Phillips, who acted as honorary secretary-treasurer to the festival, that Mr. Harriss' statement of the receipts and expenditure is correct, the exact figures being: Receipts, $2,316; local expense (not including orchestra, special boat from Vancouver, or the fees and expenses of Sir Alexander Mackenzie and soloists from England), $1,164. The accounts were audited by a member of the festival committee (Canon Beanlands), one of the associate conductors (Mr. Russell) and a member of the chorus (Mr. Ross).—Ed.]

FROM
THE BRITISH COLONIST
1859.

Monday, Sept. 12.

Three more brick buildings are commenced, Webster & Co., Yates street; Hibben & Carswell, Stationers' Hall, and K. Gambitz, near corner of Yates and Government streets.

Another memorial in relation to San Juan has been circulated very secretly for signatures. Contents, Quien Sabe?

On Friday a posse of police summoned the Indians at the north end of the town to leave, but they refused to go. They are a great nuisance, rendering property in their quarter valueless. Their camp is a perfect Bedlam, and one of the greatest dens of vice and crime ever permitted in a Christian community.

A weekly newspaper to be called the New Westminster Times will be issued next Saturday from the government Gazette office. The proprietor's name has not been made public. After an absentee governor, judge, attorney-general, treasurer and head of police, New Westminster will be delighted to learn that the climax will be capped by an absentee newspaper. From the prospectus we learn that it will be printed in English and not in Chinook, the diplomatic language of northern courts. The more the better.

ROMEO AND JULIET UP TO DATE.

Newark News.

"Romeo! Romeo!" sobbed the swarthy Juliet. "They will notta letta us 'ove-a ana more. My people tella me I mus' notta marry you."

"What I care," replied Romeo, savagely. "I will t'rowa deesa bomb on da fron' porch. I will blowa youra people all over deesa ward."

NOT KNOWN HERE.

The Boston Globe learns that New Brunswick, like the great west, "is being rapidly Americanized." It further learns: "Here the spirit of reciprocity is more pronounced than in the western provinces. The Dingley tariff, the people say, killed the lime industry, and the fisheries would be greatly benefited by freer trade relations. The people have begged for reciprocity many years, but finally become sullen and silent, while, of all Canada, New Brunswick has clamored loudest against the anti-dumping clause of the revised tariff."

The Boton editor will nevertheless have to keep his ear to the ground for some time longer before he hears the tramp of Canadian delegations rushing in search of reciprocity. The "silent influences inspired largely by Americans" which he sees working for reciprocity are not so apparent here as they seem to be in Boston.—Daily Telegraph.

IS YOUR CHILD SICK?

The two most trying months of the year for babies and young children whose diet consists largely of milk is said to be August and September. Numbers of little ones are now suffering from stomach and bowel troubles, arising from indigestion and consequent intestinal diarrhoea. The remedy is simplicity itself; discontinue the article of diet that disagrees; call in your physician, who will prescribe medicine to clear the system of the irritating substance. The prescription the doctor gives you needs special care in compounding, and it is just here where the CAREFUL DRUGGIST is needed. Trust the dispensing of that important prescription to us and rest assured that it will be all right—just what the doctor orders and the best in the market. We have over forty years of careful, accurate dispensing to our credit. Don't you think this should have some weight?

When changing the food for baby come to us and let us help you in the selection, or if the doctor has specified the kind, let us supply you. Our stock of Infant and Invalid Food is always fresh, and we have all the popular kind. TELEPHONE 56 IF YOU ARE TOO BUSY TO COME.

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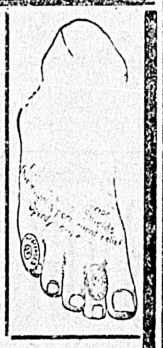
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Moderate terms for boarders and day scholars.
Christmas term will commence Monday, September 12, at 2:30 p. m., in new residence, three acres, spacious school buildings, extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium. Cadet corps organized.
APPLY TO HEAD MASTER.

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A master will be in attendance at the College each Thursday from 2 to 4:30 p. m., to enter pupils and give information.

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Principal, Norton Printz, late special reporter, British Houses of Lords, Commons and High Courts.

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MILLINERY OPENING
TUESDAY, SEPT. 13th
Sale of Eiderdown Comforters Monday
18 Comforters, (The Paisley Pattern) size 6x5, price - - $3.90
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See Government St. Window
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72 Cushion Tops, Tapestry, value 50c, Monday - - - 25c
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Local News.

Lodge Meeting.—Queen Alexandra Hive will hold their regular review on Monday at 8 p. m. at Alexandra Palace. All members are requested to attend.

St. Andrew's Society.—A meeting of the newly organized St. Andrew's Society will be held tomorrow evening in Sir William Wallace Hall, when a programme for the season's work will be outlined and other important business transacted.

Art Classes.—People interested in art are informed that classes in china, water colors and drawing will be commenced next week at St. Ann's convent. The teacher has returned from a visit to the best art centres in Canada and the United States. The Misses McClung have requested the sisters to receive pupils who formerly attended the Misses McClung's school.

Off to Oxford.—Mr. A. W. Donaldson, Rhodes' scholar for British Columbia, will leave Vancouver for Oxford a week from Monday next. According to arrangements, the Rhodes' scholars for British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Manitoba, viz., Messrs. Donaldson, Bellamy and McLean, will meet at Winnipeg on the 23rd instant, and thence will travel together over the continent and across the Atlantic.

Present for Park.—Charlie Cullin, of the local tobacconist firm of Campbell & Cullin, who is now visiting the Peace river country, has forwarded Mr. A. E. Belfry a young moose, which the latter gentleman intends presenting to the park authorities. It is of a species rarely seen here and will prove a great attraction. At present the young moose finds a home at Thomas Barlow's stables and needless to say it is an object of great curiosity.

Dancing Classes.—Mrs. Dickinson and Mrs. Simpson will resume their classes in ballroom and fancy dancing, cotillion physical culture and grace work, beginning Saturday, October 1, in Assembly hall, Fort street, which well-known hall they have been fortunate in securing. Mrs. E. Fawcett and Miss Thain will furnish the music for all classes. The evening classes will be opened with a dance, to be held Thursday, October 6, and for which invitations will be sent out.

From Lengthy Tour.—After a three months' tour of the United States, England and Scotland, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Grant returned to Victoria yesterday morning. A visit was paid to the home of Sir Walter Scott, on the Tweed, Melrose Abbey and the old dwelling of the immortal bard, Robert Burns. Of his visit to the St. Louis exhibition, Mr. Grant says the display of gold from the Yukon excelled any similar exhibit from other countries. During his travels Mr. Grant saw no point which surpasses Victoria in grandeur of scenery and general attractiveness.

Garrison Sports.—Major-General Parsons, commanding the Imperial forces in Canada will probably visit Victoria about the first of next month, at the time the garrison sports at Work Point will be held. There will be a lengthy programme of events and athletic contests of all kinds open only to the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. Special arrangements are being made by the committee of management for contests in which members of the Fifth Regiment and Royal Navy, besides the soldiers may compete. This action, it is expected, will create a more general interest in the sports.

A Veteran Sport.—The Vancouver World has the following in reference to H. H. Allingham, one of the best-known lacrosse enthusiasts in British Columbia: "H. Allingham, of Broughton street, who for some years has been in the service of the C. P. R. here, will leave Vancouver shortly to take an excellent position in a larger and more remunerative field. Mr. Allingham has a host of friends in this city who will sincerely regret his departure, and he will carry with him, when he leaves, a thousand good wishes for his future happiness and success. Mrs. Allingham and the family will accompany Mr. Allingham, his house is advertised for sale, and Vancouver will know him no more."

Comox Mail Service.—A. B. Crump, of Qualicum, has been awarded the contract for carrying the mail for four years from Englishman's river to Cumberland and Comox and return. The new service will take the mail from the Alberni stage at Englishman's river on Friday and deliver it in Comox and Cumberland on Saturday, and returning leave there on Sunday and deliver the mail to the Alberni stage at Englishman's river on Monday, which will then arrive in Nanaimo on Monday night. The advantages of this new service, in addition to the other days, will at once be apparent to those who are in the habit of doing correspondence with the people of the northern district.

Receiver Appointed.—According to the Rossland Miner just to hand, the receivership for the Rossland Miners' Union is now permanent as the result of an order in the Supreme court of British Columbia, confirming the provisional order of a week or ten days ago. The only change is in the personnel of the receiver, Capt. H. R. Townsend succeeding C. V. Jenkins, who was named as interim receiver in the initial order. The permanent order is most sweeping in its application to the assets of the union, and is now in effect. Counsel for the union has declared that an appeal will be taken from the trial court to the Full bench of the Supreme court, and thence to the Supreme court of Canada if necessary.

Visitors Pleased.—The Seattle Chamber of Commerce men were very greatly pleased with their brief visit to Victoria on Thursday evening last, according to the Sound papers, which interviewed members of the party on their return. Of their visit here the Post-Intelligencer of yesterday has the following: "At Victoria an unusually pleasant time was enjoyed by the representatives from this city. A delegation from the British Columbia Board of Trade and the Tourist Association was on the wharf when the steamer pulled in, and the president of the Board of Trade delivered a letter requesting the visitors to make their home at the Union Club during their stay in the city. In the evening the party visited the Parliament buildings and looked over the museum. Later in the evening the party split up, each member of the reception committee taking several of the visitors to his home and entertaining them royally. Before visiting the Parliament buildings a trip was made about the city in a tally-ho and carriages. Two hours were occupied in making the trip.",

School Board.—The regular monthly meeting of the School Board will be held at the City hall on Wednesday evening next.

Jewish New Year.—Commemorating the advent of the Jewish New Year services were held in the local synagogue yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. The festival is observed by the strictly Orthodox Jews over Saturday and Sunday.

Women's Council.—A meeting of the Local Council of Women will be held at the city hall on Monday afternoon at 2:30. The business will be the consideration of resolutions for the aggenda of the annual meeting.

Evangelist Meeting.—A mass meeting for men will be held in the mission tent, corner of Douglas and Herald streets this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rev. E. H. Shanks, the American evangelist, will deliver an address, his subject being "A Young Man's Strength."

Licensing Board.—The next sitting of the board of licensing commissioners for the city of Victoria will be held in the police court room on Wednesday next at 2:30 p. m. The majority of the cases to be dealt with are for applications for transfers of licenses.

Trolling in Straits.—No less than 24 boats patrolled the Straits for salmon yesterday afternoon, but no record catches were made. The best time to go out is early in the morning about 4 o'clock. When the tide is coming in there is a good chance to get some big salmon, which afford fine sport.

Contract Extended.—W. J. Hanna, undertaker, who has been contractor to H. M.'s royal navy at Esquimalt for several terms of years, was notified last evening by the naval department of his engagement for yet another term, which, of course, is rather flattering to Mr. Hanna.

Tombola Prizes.—The Labor Day celebration committee desire the ladies who hold any of the following winning numbers in the ladies' tombola to please call at the Empire cigar store, Douglas street, and claim their prizes: 684, 1913, 915, 1761, 2018, 65, 82, 1784, 692. The above numbers call for some of the very best prizes.

The Tyee Mine.—Following is a report of the Tyee smelter returns for the month of August: Smelter ran 25 days, 4,587 tons of Tyee ore smelted, giving a return, after deduction of freight and refining charges of $59,224. The work of sinking the main shaft is proceeding vigorously and the company is well pleased with the prospects at the 580-foot level. The management expects good results from the cross-cutting, which will follow shortly.

Grand Trunk Party—The Grand Trunk Pacific party of railroad officials, who have been in the north for the purpose of determining upon the Pacific terminus for the transcontinental project are expected to reach Victoria almost immediately. The party is reported to have been in Hazleton on Wednesday last. On arrival here they will at once be interviewed by a Board of Trade deputation, and the claims of Victoria as a terminal point strongly pressed.

Block Pavement.—People passing the post office yesterday were much interested in the fact that the first wooden blocks for the paving of Government street as far as Humboldt, were placed in position. Considerable progress was made with the work, and when it is finished, Victoria's principal business street will be greatly improved, as the ursightly rough hill running down to the embankment will have been replaced by a similar pavement to those which have proved so successful in other parts of the city.

An "At Home."—As will be seen by an advertisement in another column the management of the Aged Woman's Home intend giving an "At Home" at the home on Wednesday afternoon and evening. All the friends of the institution are kindly requested to remember this, the annual entertainment, and assist by their presence and also by donations, of ice cream, sandwiches, tea, sugar or anything that would be useful to the aged inmates. The proceeds go towards buying fuel and repairing verandahs. The progremme will be excellent.

If your business is not promising enough to command needed capital it is probably to a poor a proposition for you to waste your own time upon. A want ad will put the matter to the test.

Contract for Lumber.—An instance of the necessity of a duty on lumber is seen in a recent transaction. The Timothy Eaton Company, of Toronto, is building a large store in Winnipeg, which will require from 300,000 to 400,000 feet of lumber. Specifications of the requirements were sent to various mills in British Columbia and the state of Washington, and the contract for this portion of the material was awarded to American millmen. Their tender was $5.50 per thousand. When it is known that logs cost $7 or $7.50 per thousand, it will at once be seen that the lumber was offered at less than cost. American millmen are careful not to do this in their own market, but Canada is regarded as foreign territory, and any demoralization of the market on this side of the line is not taken into account. The sole purpose is to dispose of overplus in Canada, and thus preserve their own markets, in which the deficiency in profits can be made up.

McGill Matriculation.—A McGill University matriculation examination will commence in the principal's class room, Victoria College, tomorrow, September 12th. The time table for this examination will be as follows: Monday, a. m., 10:30, English grammar; 10:30-11, English dictation; 11-12, English composition. P. M.—2:30-4, English literature; 4-5:30, British history. Tuesday, a. m.—9-11, Latin grammar and composition; 11-12:30, arithmetic. P. M.—2:30-4:30, Latin books and sight translation. Wednesday, a. m.—9-11, French; 11-12:30, trigonometry. P. M.—2:30-4:30, German; 4:30-6, chemistry and botany. Thursday, a. m.—9-11; Geometry, part I.; 11:12:30, physics and physiography. P. M.—2:30-5, Algebra, part II and geometry part II. Friday, a. m.—9-11; Algebra, part I.; 11-1, Greek grammar and composition. P. M.—3-5, Greek books and sight translation. A supplemental examination for undergraduates, who failed at the sessional examinations of the first year, will be held at the same time and place. Fuller information as to this examination may be obtained from Principal Paul, who will supervise both examinations.

Jewish New Year Cards, Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Single, Unmounted Views of C. P. R. and Victoria; size, 6 x 8. Price, only 10c each. T. N. Hibben & Co.

High School Books, Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

For a comfortable daylight trip to Vancouver or Westminster, try the Terminal Railway, at 7 a.m. daily.

Victoria News Co., 86 Yates street. Circulating Library, 50 cents per month.

Advices just to hand show great reductions in Atlantic steamship rates. H. H. Abbott, agent C. P. Ry. Co., will tell you all about it. Call on him at 86 Government street.

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Seasoned and Kiln Dried Flooring and Finishing Lumber always in Stock.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

Need For New Premises Pressing Because of Sale of Caledonia Park.

Speaking to a Colonist reporter yesterday of the announcement made by this paper of the sale of the Caledonia Park property to a local syndicate for $9,000, Mr. J. E. Church, who arranged the sale, urged that the press take up the matter of securing new grounds for sporting events and general recreation purposes. In Mr. Church's opinion a site which would make an excellent place was available in the vicinity of the old agricultural buildings at Beacon Hill.

The transfer of the old sporting grounds is naturally a disappointment to all local lovers of sport, as they were exceptionally well situated, being within easy walking distance of the centre of the city, and closely connected with the car lines.

On Tuesday evening next a meeting of the Victoria Lacrosse Club will be held, when the question of arranging for the acquirement of new grounds will be taken up, and some definite action decided upon. The general impression is that a strong effort should be made to secure the grounds in the vicinity of the old agricultural buildings.

DANCING SEASON OF 1904-1905.

Mrs. M. Lester is to be congratulated upon having passed a successful examination and become a member of the National Association Masters of Dancing, thereby securing the system adopted by all professional teachers, which has the great advantage of teaching the reverse movement of the waltz from the start, with the same ease as the right turn or beginning step. Many novelties are promised the dance loving people of Victoria for the season of 1904-1905, which opens up October 1st with a complimentary party to the children, their friends and prospective pupils of the Saturday class.

On October 3rd a shirt-waist dance will be held for adults, and October 5th adult beginners' class will organize. Mrs. Lester has leased the (downstairs) A. O. U. W. hall, which has been thoroughly renovated, and cozily furnished throughout, sitting-out rooms being provided for tired dancers, and made bright and attractive, with palms, ferns, warm red carpets, oriental draperies and dainty pictures. In fact no pains or expense have been spared to make this the most complete and attractive dancing hall in the city. The floor always good, has been sandpapered and the best of music will be provided. The hall was be renter for private and home parties, socials, concerts, etc.

For further particulars see advertisement.

FALL FAIR NOTES.

Applications For Space Pouring in—Arrangements For Boxing Competition.

Preparations are proceeding apace looking to the success of the forthcoming annual fall fair, under the auspices of the B. C. Agricultural Association, during the week commencing on Tuesday, the 25th inst., and ending Saturday, October 1st. The big event will be held this year about a fortnight earlier than usual, with the idea that the chances of fine weather prevailing are greater. From present indications there is every reason for believing the show will be the most successful ever conducted in the history of the city.

Secretary Robert Swinerton and his staff of assistants are busy these days recording applications for space. Every corner and all the main floor will be taken, and it is assured that the interior displays will this year be excellent. Amongst those who will enter exhibits are:

Thorpe & Co., B. C. Anchor Fence Co., Limited, Cigar Manufacturers' Association, M. R. Smith & Co., Sylvester Feed Co., four district exhibits—North and South Saanich, Comox and Salt Spring, Joseph E. Phillips, Experimental farm, Agassiz, B. Wilson & Co., Limited, Rev. E. P. Wilson (patent apple harvester), Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Provincial Mining Association, Price preserves, Victoria Phoenix Brewery, Shallcross, Macaulay & Co., Smith & Champion, F. Norris & Sons, David Spencer, B. C. Saudlery & Co., Limited, Weiler Bros., Brackman-Ker Co., Limited, Hinton Electric Co., Limited, Turner-Beeton Co., Limited, J. Savannah, North America Soap Co., Victoria Chemical Co., Victoria Fruit Growers' Association and Exchange, R. H. Trueman, of Vancouver.

Arrangements for the big boxing tournament are being completed and the event promises to be a very noteworthy one. It will be held under the auspices of the Victoria Amateur Boxing Association. Several Vancouver competitors have notified Rev. W. W. Bolton of their intention to be present.

Secretary Swinerton was notified yesterday that the Victoria Trades and Labor Council will offer a prize of $25 for the best display of union-made goods.

The steamer Iroquois will run a special excursion on Wednesday, September 28, on the folloying schedule: Call at Pender island 6 a. m.; Mayne island, 7 a. m.; Ganges harbor, 8 a.m.; Fulford harbor, 9:30 a. m.; arrive at Sidney 10:15 a. m. On Tuesday night, September 27, after leaving Nanaimo, the boat will pick up Saturna island and South Pender island passengers.

The Rev. Mr. Bolton, president of the Victoria Amateur Boxing Club, has received very encouraging information from Mr. Norcross, the sporting editor of the Vancouver World, that there are likely to be several entries for the various weights of the championships of the province to be held in connection with the provincial exhibition.

Prof. Hornbuckle, who has a boxing school at Vancouver, is also prepared to help in every way. Mr. Norcross is taking a great interest in this matter.

Somebody must be lying about the date of the Dominion elections. All kinds of second-class Grit politicians have declared that they would not be held till next year, but Big Bill Gallliher, the local member, says they will come off this year. Bill's word goes, so get your war paint on, fellows.—Slocan Drill.

TENDERS
Tenders will be received up to 20th September, 1904, for the purchase of Lots 15, 16, 22, 24, Block Q, Work Estate.
The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Apply to
E. A. Harris & Co.
35 Fort Street.

Eagles have been known to fly to a height of six thousand feet, and storks and buzzards to two thousand feet. A lark will rise to the same height, and so will crows. As a rule, however, birds do not fly at a greater height than one thousand feet.

Attractions in every department at Weiler Bros.; always something new, continually changing panorama of beautiful goods, culled from the world's best markets. Weiler Bros., Government and Broughton streets, Victoria, B. C.

Nice Looking.—English Tinware has a nice, glossy finish and looks exceptionally good, and costs no more than the cheaper grades. See our window for English Sauce Pans, Cake Tins, Tea Kettles, etc. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

Best place for High School Books, Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

NEW DRINKS
Football Punch, Birch Beer "Like wot mother made," for sale at all first-class bars. They are excellent.

For the Bride—Two important advantages you will obtain in buying Wedding Gifts at our show rooms are lower prices and assortments far greater than you can hope to find elsewhere. Weiler Bros., Government and Broughton streets.

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Our Display
....OF....
FALL MILLINERY
....AND....
NOVELTIES
Takes place on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 13th and 14th. Remember the date.
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.....NEW.....
AUTUMN STYLES
In Inverness Capes
Tourist and Butcher Coats
The latest models in plain cloths and fancy Tweeds for early Fall wear.
NEW SUITS
Exclusive models in cloth and fancy Tweeds, comprising the latest and most fashionable styles.
NEW HEPTONETTE RAINCOATS
Long and three-quarter lengths in new cloths. Fashionable and up-to-date styles.
GOLF JERSEYS
New Golf Jerseys in a great variety of styles and colors.
New Goods Arriving Daily



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If you have any jewellery that needs repairing, or any old style jewellery that you do not care to wear, bring it to us, and get an estimate of what it would cost to repair it, or to re-make it into something more modern in style.
We make a specialty of that class of work, and our prices are very reasonable.
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"The tone is sonorous, the singing and sustaining quality just what we vocalists appreciate, and I feel that anyone who wants a first-class instrument cannot do better that to secure a Heintzman & Co. Piano.—R. Watkin-Mills."

The merits of a piano rest on the construction, on which depends tone, touch and endurance. The
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is always well constructed. The fame that has come to this instrument lies in the fact that it is a distinctive piano—a piano out of the ordinary—a piano that has reached a pitch of excellence away from all others.
M. W. WAITT & CO., LIMITED,
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If you do it will pay you to look well into the merits of the
COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE
It sings, talks and plays all manner of instruments as natural as life, without that metallic sound so objectionable in inferior talking machines. SEE OUR LITTLE BEAUTY DISC GRAPHOPHONE—PRICE $12.00.
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Houses Built on the Installment Plan.
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CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
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Sportsmen
It Will Pay You to Call On
W. H. ADAMS,
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When In Want of
Guns, Rifles, Ammunition, Hunting Clothing, Salmon Spoon Baits and Lines.
Or any Sporting Goods which you may be in need of, because his prices are right and goods are of the very best quality. Gun Repairing is a Specialty and All Work Guaranteed.

THREE DAYS' SALE
CASH PRICES

20 Bars Sunlight Soap		$1 00
25 "	English Soap	1 00
25 "	Royal Crown Soap	1 00
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TOURISTS
Should not fail to visit our Tea Room.
Excellent Tea, Coffee Cocoa, Etc.
Delicious Ice-Cream, Fancy Cakes and Pastry, Chocolates and Bon-Bons. High-class Goods, Fresh Daily, Cream Puffs and Eccliars.
CLAYS
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The Sealing Question Again

American Correspondent Reviews the Present Position of Affairs.

What the United States Government Proposes to Carry Out.

The Washington, D. C., correspondent of the New York Fur Trade Review sends to his paper the following admirable resume of the sealing situation:

There have been some important changes in the plans of the Department of Commerce and Labor with respect to the investigation of conditions on the Pribilof Islands during the current season. This inquiry was decided upon as a result of the proceedings before the ways and means committee at the last session, when the Beidler-Elliott bill providing for the slaughter of the seal herd was finally pigeon-holed upon an intimation from the department that steps were about to be taken to cut down the quota of seals to be taken by the lessees of the Pribilofs and to segregate from the seal herd a sufficient number of males of killable age to prevent any decline in male life.

Arrangements were made early in the present season, as stated in this correspondence to the Review for July, for a special investigation of conditions on the islands to be made by Chief Clerk Hitchcock, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and instructions were issued to the commanders of the revenue cutters engaged in patrol duty to transport Mr. Hitchcock to and from the islands, to enable him to carry out this plan. Soon after these arrangements were made, however, Secretary Cortelyou of the Department of Commerce and Labor retired from office and was succeeded by Representative Metcalf. This change in the head of the department rendered it necessary for Mr. Hitchcock to give personal attention to many matters formerly handled by the secretary and ultimately he felt obliged to postpone his trip to the Pribilofs, at least until next year.

Under these conditions, therefore, it became necessary to call upon Chief Inspector Lembkey to cover the ground of the investigation projected by Mr. Hitchcock, and the report which Mr. Lembkey will forward from the islands at an early date will unquestionably have a most important bearing upon the future of the fur seal industry.

The killing of seals on the Pribilofs during the current season is being conducted according to the revised regulations outlined to the ways and means committee by Mr. Hitchcock. The killing of seals under two years of age and above four years is strictly prohibited, and one thousand each of two year old and three year old males will be carefully culled out from the drives and so marked as to be readily identified in order to avoid redriving. Last year's quota of 30,000 has been cut down to 15,000 and, under existing conditions, especially in view of the lack of experience in culling seals for so large a reserve as 2,000, it is quite probable that the lessees will not be able to take even the reduced number. The catch of the last three years has averaged about 22,000, but it embraced a very considerable number of seals a little less than two years old (although the number of small seals taken has been grossly exaggerated), and it is therefore a matter of very lively speculation here as to the number of killable seals that can be taken under the new conditions.

The real interest of the fur trade in the regulation of the seal herd is not so much with regard to the operations on the islands during the present season, which it is conceded will be largely experimental, as with reference to plans which may be adopted hereafter should this year's catch prove to be very small or should the government agents find any difficulty in culling out the stipulated reserve. Ex-Senator Faulkner, as the attorney for the lessees of the islands, has taken the position that the Department of Commerce and Labor can not only regulate the number of seals to be taken each year, but can practically suspend killing on the islands for any reasonable period, without violating the terms of the existing lease. The matter having thus been taken out of the hands of congress and there being no necessity for further legislation on the subject, pressure is being brought to bear here to induce the department to put a stop to all land killing for a period of at least five years.

That the lessees of the Pribilofs will make every effort to prevent the adoption of any plan involving the total cessation of killing on the rookeries is clearly foreshadowed in a memorandum filed by Senator Faulkner on behalf of the company, in which he quotes from a special report by Dr. Leonard Stejneger in which he discusses the subject of land killing and positively asserts that its total cessation would be of more harm than good to the seal herd. Dr. Stejneger says in part:

"The propriety of prohibiting the killing of fur seals on land for a period of five years, as a means of building up the seal herd, has of late been discussed by the Russian authorities. When at sea they would be subject to the same danger from the pelagic hunters as the females. It shows that they have utterly failed to grasp the two essential points of the seal question as it stands today, viz., that the decline of the seal herd is solely due to pelagic sealing, and that the increase and consequent rehabilitation of the herd depends solely upon the preservation of the female seal. If pelagic is stopped, no suspension is necessary, or, it will be directly hurtful. If pelagic sealing be continued, a suspension will not only protect the herd on shore, but it will directly result in increased catches for the pelagic sealers as long as the suspension lasts, since they will have the additional males to prey upon which will have been spared on land. Now the future prosperity of the seal herd depends upon the number of females it contains; the number of bachelors is irrelevant in this connection.

"Suppose pelagic sealing be suppressed and a five years' suspension instituted on the Commander Islands; what would result? At the end of the five years there would be exactly as many females as if no suspension had been, not one more (possibly some less), because no female seals would have been killed even if the suspension had not been kept. But there certainly would be a great many more killable seals at the beginning of the sixth year than during any one of the preceding years. A little reflection, however, will show that their total number must be less than the total sum of killed during these preceding years, inasmuch as the two to four years old bachelors of these years would have escaped the killing and become sikatchi, that is, available rookery bulls, and consequently unfit for killing during the suspension.

"That these considerations are not mere fanciful theories is plainly shown by our experience on the Pribilof Islands. As soon as the falling off in the catch of the bachelors called attention to the decrease of the seal herd a halt was called; the killing on land was reduced to a minimum. The temporary officials were then under the same erroneous impression as the Russian authorities now, viz., that the calamity consisted in the decrease of bachelors, and they overlooked that it was the females, and they only, that needed being looked after. For several years only a fraction of the killable seals were allowed to be taken. What was the result? A single additional female on the rookeries? No; loss to the lessees and the government of the bachelors spared; a corresponding gain to the pelagic sealers; a deplorable superabundance of bulls on the Pribilof rookeries, and numerous pups trampled to death soon after their birth. America has thus paid very dearly for her blunder. Are the Russians going to repeat it?"

At this writing the officials of the Department of Commerce and Labor are confident that the measures taken for the protection of the herd during the coming season will be all that are required in the way of reducing the land killing, and it is believed that the strong representation presented by Senator Faulkner on behalf of the lessees against a total cessation of sealing on the rookeries will prevail over the importunities of the self-constituted experts who have furnished congress and the departments with so much gratuitous advice.

The Treasury Department is in receipt of reports from the two revenue cutters Thetis and McCulloch, which constitute this year's Behring sea fleet engaged in patrol duty. The Thetis left Dutch Harbor on the 15th instant bound for Point Barrow, and during the remainder of the season the McCulloch will perform patrol duty alone. The captain of the McCulloch reports that he has cruised as far west as Attu and has since called at Dutch Harbor. Since August 1, he has been cruising within the sixty-mile zone surrounding the Pribilofs. From all available sources the information received here is to the effect that in the early part of the season very few seals were seen, but later about the usual number were observed, and it is believed that no great diminution in the herd on the St. George and St. Paul rookeries will be noted this season. It is probable, therefore, that if the limit of 15,000 skins is not reached this season it will be due to the restrictions imposed on the lessees rather than to any marked decline in the size of the herd.

The negotiations with Great Britain, Japan and Russia, looking to a new joint agreement for the cessation of pelagic sealing, are making fairly good progress considering the Russo-Japanese war. In one respect the hostilities between the forces of the Czar and those of the Mikado have operated to the advantage of the United States in carrying on these negotiations. Both Russia and Japan have been anxious to placate all the great powers with a view to guaranteeing their neutrality, and Secretary Hay's diplomatic representations have been accorded very respectful treatment. Naturally both Russia and Japan are disposed to defer making any positive joint agreement with regard to the seals until the end of the war, as each desires to be free from any restriction in the negotiation of the prospective peace treaty.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor has been furnished with some interesting figures with regard to the Japanese sealing industry not heretofore available. As is well known in the trade, there are seal rookeries on the Kurile Islands, but their productivity has been an unknown quantity. The sea otter has also been found on these islands and in the past was caught in considerable numbers. The statistics received by the department indicate that while the sea otter is rapidly disappearing, the seal herd is increasing in size, as is evidenced by the following statement:

"The sea otter that were formerly caught in the Kuriles are now practically extinct. A few still haunt the Northern Pacific and the Sea of Japan, while they are on their way to their northern home in summer.

"Formerly there were rookeries of fur seals in some islands of the Kuriles and the animals fell mostly into the hands of foreign sealers. Of late, owing to the encouragement given by our government, the capture of these valuable fur animals by our fishermen has become quite satisfactory. In 1897, twenty-six sea otters were taken, but the number has dwindled steadily until last year but twelve were reported. The catch of fur seals for the past six years has been as follows: 1897, 4,716; 1898, 4,757; 1899, 6,518; 1900, 7,533; 1901, 7,045 and 1902, 7,640. It will be seen that the average for the six years is about 6,100, and that with the exception of 1901 each successive year shows an increase over the preceding year.

"In Japan the otter skin commands a market at about one thousand yen ($500) apiece, while the value of the seal skin is about twenty-five yen ($12.50)."

The cabled report from St. Petersburg that the United States has agreed to assist in policing the seal herd of the Copper Islands during the coming season are erroneous. If such an arrangement should be made it would be of such importance to the fur trade as it would undoubtedly operate to cut down the number of skins taken by poachers within the waters immediately surrounding this group of islands. It is true that Great Britain has undertaken to assist Russia in policing the Copper Island herd, but this agreement is regarded simply as a diplomatic stroke designed to show the friendly relations between Russia and Great Britain, as it is notorious that the British navy has never taken an active part in policing Behring sea, although annually a cruiser is detailed for the purpose. The vessel designated for patrol duty is usually tied up at the Esquimalt naval station throughout the season. It is quite within the bounds of probability that the United States will help Russia to police the Copper Islands next year as a part of the general agreement for the protection of all the seals from pelagic hunters, and the erroneous report cabled from St. Petersburg is probably based upon a suggestion by Secretary Hay that, if Russia will join with the United States in this matter, this government will aid in the execution of the new regulations.

A large supply of hot water is always on hand in the kitchen where an

Oxford Chancellor Range

is used. There is a large reservoir of polished copper which is practically indestructable. We have found after considerable experiment that the copper reservoir is the best, being easiest to keep clean. The enamel reservoirs chip off and get rusty in the seams.

The reservoir in the Oxford Chancellor is close to the fire box so the temperature of the water may be brought to any required degree. The top of the tank is flush with the top of the range, so kettles or pots slide right on to it without lifting. The reservoir may be readily removed by anyone.

The Oxford Chancellor Range can be fitted with grates to burn hard or soft coal or wood.

If your dealer doesn't sell the Oxford Chancellor Range write to us direct.



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151 Hastings St., Vancouver
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Close Finish in Cricket Match

Victoria Won From the Garrison By a Very Small Margin.

Game Attracted Large Number of Spectators at the Grounds.

In a close and exciting finish the first eleven of the Victoria Cricket Club defeated the Barracks yesterday by six runs, the score being 104 to 98. The last wicket fell at ten minutes to 6 o'clock.

The match took place on the Jubilee hospital grounds, and as the weather was glorious, cricket enthusiasts were strongly in evidence. Menzies won the toss for Victoria and elected to bat. The wicket was good, both for scoring and bowling. E. J. Howe and Alexis Martin raced the bowling of Captain Wright and Gunner Byrne. The start was a very disastrous one for Victoria, as Capt. Wright clean bowled both batsmen, the former with six runs to credit, and the latter with his first cipher of the season. The York brothers then got together and runs came rapidly. Louis, however, lost his wicket after having secured ten runs, Lieut. Hood making a most brilliant left hand catch of a hard drive which was intended for the boundary. H. J. Martin joined Will York, but although the latter went on scoring the former batsman only had five runs to his credit when Capt. Wright beat him with a splendid ball.

Cobbett reached double figures, and after adding another run, he played a ball from Burgess into his wicket. Trimen sent a ball to the boundary and then retired, l. b. w., but Binns contributed 14 before a fast one from Byrne took his middle stump. The next three men only added nine runs, Taylor securing five and Gooch four, while Menzies failed to score.

The soldiers went to the bat with good prospects, as Victoria's score was not a very large one. Capt. Bunbury and Sapper Baker opened the innings and runs came fairly freely. Baker lost his wicket owing to a fine catch by Taylor. Br. Harrison joined Capt. Bunbury, but the latter sent a beauty to Binns, who held it. None of the other batsmen reached double figures, but the score mounted steadily as Harrison hit freely. He was finally beaten by Binns. His forty-one runs were secured by means of very fine batting.

With seven wickets down for 95 runs the soldiers looked like winners, but the next two wickets fell with no further addition to the score, and when the last man went in, nine runs were needed to win. Gr. Burgess did his best and made three runs, but then in trying to get hold of a fast one from Binns he lifted it over his shoulder right into Cobbett's hands. Cobbett took good care to hold it and won the match. The fielding of both sides was very good. Menzies saved a number of boundaries for Victoria, while Gooch made some splendid stops. Capt. Bunbury, Lieut. Hood, Sapper Baker, Gr. Matthews and Gr. Byrne were very active, and their smart work was much admired. The most successful bowlers were Gooch, with five wickets for forty runs, and Gr. Burgess with three for thirteen.

The Royal Artillery Band added greatly to the enjoyment of the afternoon by playing a number of selections. The ladies present were entertained at tea during the afternoon.

SPORTS

The complete score was as follows:

Victoria.

E. J. Howe, b Capt. Wright	6
Alexis Martin, b Capt. Wright	0
J. W. D. York, c Byrne, b Curgess	39
L. S. V. York, c Lt. Hood, b Byrne	10
H. J. Martin, b Capt. Wright	5
H. R. N. Cobbtt, b Burgss	11
L. B. Trimen, l.b.w., Blackman	4
W. K. Binns, b Byrne	14
G. A. Taylor, c Matthews, b Burgess	5
W. P. Gooch, not out	4
D. Menzies, c Mathews, b Byrne	0
Byes	6
Total	104

The wickets fell as follows: 1 for 6, 2 for 9, 3 for 32, 4 for 37, 5 for 65, 6 for 70, 7 for 88, 8 for 98, 9 for 104, 10 for 104.

Work Point Barracks.

Capt. Bunbury, c Binns, b Gooch	11
Sapper Baker, c Taylor, b Gooch	4
Br. Harrison, b Binns	41
Corpl. Sergeant, c W. York, b. Gooch	9
Capt. Wright, b W. York	7
Corpl. Knight, b Menzies	9
Gr. Matthews, b W. York	4
Lt. Hood, c and b Gooch	8
Gr. Byrne, b Gooch	0
Mr. Blackman, not out	0
Gr. Burgess, c Cobbett, b Binns	3
Byes	2
Total	98

The wickets fell as follows: 1 for 8, 2 for 18, 3 for 34, 4 for 48, 5 for 69, 6 for 74, 7 for 95, 8 for 95, 9 for 95, 10 for 98.

The bowling analysis was as follows.

Work Point.

	O.	M.	W.	R.	B.
Capt. Wright	9	2	3	29	3
Gr. Byrne	11.5	2	3	27	1
Mr. Blackman	6	0	1	19	0
Corpl. Knight	2	0	0	10	0
Gr Burgess	6	2	3	13	1

Victoria C. C.

	O.	M.	W.	R.	B.
W. H. Binns	10.2	3	2	20	1
W. P. Gooch	13	1	5	40	1
W. York	6	M	2	18	2
D. Menzies	3	0	1	18	1

LAWN TENNIS

Macrae Won Cup.

F. A. Macrae, of the Bank of Montreal, defeated E. W. Carr-Hilton, Bank of Commerce, in three straight sets, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3, at the J. B. A. A. courts yesterday afternoon. The match was the final for the Banks' cup, which must be won three times (not necessarily in succession) to become the permanent property of one of the banks. Macrae played a very strong game and Hilton found it impossible to pass him at the net. Curiously enough, last year these two players met in the final. They were playing upon even terms and Hilton won. Yesterday Macrae had to concede 1-2 of 15 to Hilton. The result bears out the statement of Macrae's friends that he is playing 50 per cent. better this season.

The semi-finals were interesting games. Hilton and Jones played their deciding set, which was won by the former, 6-4. Jones gives promise of being an excellent player next season. Macrae defeated Cumbie, 6-4, 6-4. The latter played steadily but his rival was altogether too strong for him.

The Bankers' cup, which was subscribed for by the banks five years ago, has been won as follows:

1899—J. S. Holt (B. C.).
1900—A. D. Severs (B. N. A.).
1901—N. B. Gresley (B. N. N.).
1902—E. W. Carr-Hilton (Commerce).
1903—E. W. Carr-Hilton (Commerce).
1904—F. A. Macrae (Montreal).

Y. M. C. A. Tournament.

The semi-finals and finals in the Y. M. C. A. lawn tennis tournament were played on Col. Wolfenden's grounds yesterday. N. Fisher won, but only after a very hard struggle. The semi-finals, between W. Terry and N. Fisher, went to the latter, the score being 6-2, 2-6, 6-3. Terry put up a hard fight, but he could not break down his opponent's defence. In the final Fisher had another big contract. H. F. Pullen proved stubborn, and as both men played a fast game, the spectators had a most enjoyable time. Fisher took the first set, 6-4, but he lost the next, 5-7. Pulling himself together, he managed to secure the third, 6-1, and although Pullen tried desperately hard to capture the fourth, he was unable to do so, and Fisher won the set and match, 6-3. The victor was presented with a splendid shaving outfit.

Belcher Street Courts.

The wooden court at the Belcher street grounds is being taken up and grass will be sown. Next season the club hope to have four good playing courts.

BASEBALL.

Fernwoods Win Championship.

The Fernwoods won the intermediate baseball championship of the city by defeating the Independents with a score of 12 runs to 10 at Beacon Hill yesterday afternoon. The game was very exciting, as the Fernwoods had a hard, uphill fight. The Independents scored two runs in the first innings and shut their rivals out. In the second the Independents made one and the Fernwoods two. The score was seven runs all in the sixth, and again in the eighth the opposing teams were even, the tally being ten. The Independents were shut out in the ninth and the Fernwoods won the game by batting out two runs. Dodds' home run in the sixth was the feature of the match.

The batteries were: Fernwoods—S. Winsby and C. Kinlock. Independents—Rushon and Fawcett. The score, by innings, was as follows:

Fernwoods ..... 0 2 0 0 2 3 1 2 2—12
Independents .... 2 1 0 2 2 0 1 2 0—10

Pacific Coast League.

Tacoma leads in the race for the pennant, as the following score card shows:

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Tacoma	24	16	.600
Los Angeles	22	17	.564
Seattle	20	21	.488
Oakland	20	23	.465
Portland	19	23	.452
San Francisco	18	23	.439

THE OAR.

Regatta at Vancouver.

Vancouver, Sept. 10.—(Special)—There was a large crowd turned out at the annual local regatta of the Vancouver Rowing Club today. The weather was fair with a faint breeze, which made the water a little choppy. The chief event of the day was the four-oared shell race between Vancouver and Victoria. The Victoria boat was manned by W. Wilson, stroke; J. Sutherland, W. T. Andrews and W. J. Jesse, and the Vancouver crew was T. Pattison, stroke; H. W. Robertson, N. C. Sawers and J. J. Waite. The course was a quarter of a mile with a turn. Victoria won easily, having the race well in hand from the flash of the gun.

All the other events were local. In the double shell race there were four entries. J. Waite and J. Saterer won. In the single canoe race there were six entries and three heats, J. Saterer proving victorious.

The four-oared lapstreak race was one of the best of the day, the Bank of Commerce gaining a narrow victory from the Sugar Refinery crew. The winners were H. Robertson, stroke; J. Crawford, R. Demille and O. C. Sawers. The Sugar Refinery crew lost the race by making a bad turn. In the single paddle canoe race E. H. Grubbe of the Bank of Commerce won from three other competitors. F. Springer broke his paddle in this race and half filled his canoe with water, but in spite of this he finished a very close second.

In the four-paddle canoe race there were four entries, the winning crew being Messrs. P. Cumble, E. H. Grubbe, F. Springer and J. Fraser.

A very interesting event was the rigged skiff race for ladies. The two cars with gentlemen coxswain. The winners were Miss Tatlow ansd Miss I. Cumble.

There were several other minor events.

Challenge Accepted.

The boat's crew of H. M. S. Flora write to say that they will accept the challenge of the Royal Artillery's cutter, which was published in the Colonist of September 3. The soldiers stated that they were willing to row the picked bout of the Pacific squadron, providing a month's notice is given. The Flora's cutter will race them for three miles, straightaway, any time before the 17th inst., but owing to the speedy departure of their ship they are unable to give any longer notice.

THE RING.

Seattle, Sept. 8.—Charlie Neary, the pride of Milwaukee, has arrived here and will start in at once training for the coming bout with Loule Long, which is scheduled to take place at the Grand Opera House on September 30th.

Neary was accompanied here by his manager and trainer, George Schoepperle, who will look after the Milwaukee boy's affairs. Neary has all the ear marks of the husky rugged little fighting machine that he has been reported through the accounts of his many battles. Both he and his manager spent the greater part of yesterday looking over the various training grounds, and they have selected Pleasant Beach. The weight limit for the battle with Long has been set at 130 pounds at 3 o'clock, which to all appearances will necessitate Neary taking off considerable weight as he is several pounds over that now.

The battle between these two noted featherweights will be the most important listic event that has ever been seen in that class in the region of Puget Sound.

THE RIFLE.

The Seagirt Meeting.

Seagirt, N. J., Sept. 10.—In the shooting tournament of the N. R. A. of America, which concluded today, the President's match for the military championship of the United States, was won by Private Gensch, of New Jersey, with a total of 192 out of a possible 210.

Corpl. Brayshaw Won.

The attendance at Clover Point rifle range is now somewhat slim, no doubt owing to the counter-attraction of grouse shooting. This is the time of year when conditions are most favorable for high scoring. At the range yesterday Corpl. A. Brayshaw topped the list with the very creditable score of 97 out of a possible 105. The attendance was as follows: Staff, 1; No. 1 Co., 6; No. 3 Co., 10; No. 4 Co., 1; No. 6 Co., 4; Royal Navy, 5; Royal Engineers, 4; civilians, 1; total, 32.

The complete score is as follows:

	200	500	600	T'tl
Corpl. A. Brayshaw	32	33	32	97
Mr. A. B. Langley	30	32	33	95
Gr. R. J. Butler	30	32	30	92
Co. S. M. Carew	32	32	28	92
Q. M. Sergt. Winsby	33	31	28	92
Corpl. Simpson, R.E.	32	30	28	90
Sergt. G. S. Carr	28	31	26	85
Gr. Walt Winsby	30	31	24	85
Gr. A. Toller	31	30	23	83
Capt. A. W. Currie	29	27	24	80

None can have a Well-Balanced Constitution without taking

BEECHAM'S PILLS

All people subject to Bilious attacks, or who suffer from Stomachic disorders, should never be without a box of BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Their gigantic success and genuine worth are known all over the world, and the proof of their excellence lies in the fact that they are generally adopted as the Family Medicine after the first trial.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

by their purifying effect upon the Blood, cleanse and vivify the entire system, causing every organ of the body healthfully to continue its allotted function, thereby inducing a perfectly balanced condition, and making life a pleasure.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

maintain their reputation for keeping people in Good Health and Good Condition.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

have stood the test of the most exacting experience through many years.

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, England.
Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

YACHTING.

Cruise Among Gulf Islands.

J. Donaldson and W. McAfee, two well known members of the J. B. A. A., will leave for a yachting cruise in the former's clipper boat this morning. The two sportsmen intend to do some hunting and hope to thoroughly enjoy their ten days' cruise among the islands of the gulf.

GOLF.

Egan Wins Championship.

H. C. Egan, the Western champion, won the national amateur golf championship at Short Hills, N. J., yesterday afternoon, defeating Herreshoff by 8 up and 6 to play.

PERSONALS.

Miss R. Stoddart returned to Victoria on yesterday's boat, after a two-months' visit to Montreal.

J. A. Anderson, auditor-general, returned on Friday evening from a visit to Atlin.

Yesterday's arrivals at the Driard included C. E. Fowler, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Loss, New York; C. H. Wilkinson, London, England; Capt. Gibson, Chemainus; Geo. Williams, Nanaimo; N. F. Ferris, Nanaimo.

W. W. B. McInnes, Nanaimo; G. A. Fraser, Grand Ferks, and H. W. Holden, Portland, registered at the Vernon hotel yesterday.

Yesterday's arrivals at the New England were Mrs. B. L. Redmond and Mrs. F. Swan, Seattle; and O. Newling, Vancouver.

At the Victoria the following arrived yesterday: Noble Binns and wife, Trail; E. W. Molander, Seattle; Miss McLean, Rod Campbell, Vancouver; H. Calvert, Toronto.

Dr. A. T. Dickson and family are spending a long holiday in Victoria and are staying at the Dominion hotel.

C. R. Bishop, manager of the West End Grocery, leaves this morning for a couple of weeks' visit to Harrison Hot Springs.

Mr. L. Pither leaves for the East by the C. P. R. today for Montreal, Toronto and Eastern American cities on a combined business and pleasure trip, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Pither.

FOR SAFETY

in the delicate process of feeding infants, Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is unexcelled except by good mother's milk, as it is rendered perfectly sterile in the process of preparation. Lay in a supply for all kinds of expeditions. Avoid unknown brands.

Lever's Y-Z (Wiss Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other soap powders, as it also acts as a disinfectant.

PRESIDENTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT.

Brooklyn Life.

"President Roosevelt is a remarkably versatile man."

"Oh, yes. He can even keep quiet."

Are Good Looks Valuable?

Every sensible person appreciates the vast power and influence of good looks. Certainly if nature had her way every complexion would be clear and beautiful. But many fallow their blood to become weak and consequently have pimples, blotches and sallow skin.

There is but one way to keep the complexion beautiful—take Ferrozone regularly. It makes the blood circulate, brings a rich red glow into the cheek, expels poisonous humors. No greater beautifier than Ferrozone can be found, no better tonic, no health stimulant more potent. Your appearance will improve a hundred fold by using Ferrozone; try it; 50c. per box or six for $2.50 at all dealers or Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., and Kingston, Ont.

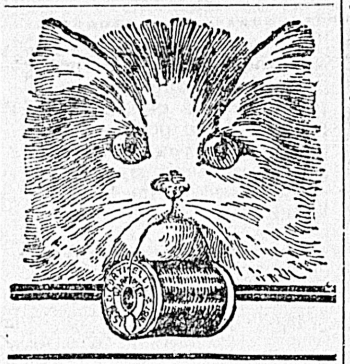
DANCING ACADEMY

A. O. U. W. Hall (downstairs). 150 Yates Street.

M. LESTER

Member National Association Masters of Dancing; Teacher of Society and Fancy Dancing.

Classes will re-organize:
October 1—Complimentary party to children, from 4 to 9 p. m.
October 3—Adult dancing party, 8:30 to 1.
October 5—Adult beginners' class, 8 to 10:30.
October 7—Friday afternoon class, 3:30 to 5:30.
Office hours at Hall: 3 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Residence: 52 Michigan street.



Corticelli

SPOOL SILK

Ladies, if you know of anything better than Corticelli Sewing Silk, the secret may make you

FAMOUS

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery. Sold by Lyman Bros Co. Ld., Toronto, & E. Fougera & Co., New York. Price 1 dollar. Postage 6 cts.

WHOLESALE—HENDERSON BROS; LTD; VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA.

DESCRIPTION OF OVERCOATS

The Paddock

Long close body fitting coat, fly front 50 to 52 inches long, open in back from the waist to the bottom, it can also be made D. B.

The Bisley

Extra loose back Raglanette, belt on back, 50 inches long pockets are either vertical or square as desired, outside breast pocket, no cuffs unless ordered, plain sleeves being in fashion.

The Raglanette

Medium loose fly front overcoat, 50 inches long, outside breast pocket, whole back, no cuffs; sleeves stitched same as edge.

The Auto

Loose hanging overcoat, length 46 to 48 inches, no cuffs, vertical or straight as desired, outside breast pocket, this style of garment is mostly used as a fall overcoat.

The Chesterfield

Fly front overcoat, length 42 to 44 inches, seam in the back, with or without vent, pockets square, medium close fitting, outside breast pocket.

The Half Box

Medium full back overcoat, length 39 inches. This is used mostly as a fall overcoat, outside breast pocket.

The Strand

D. B. long overcoat, length 50 inches, medium loose back, square pockets, outside breast pocket, sleeves stitched to match edge, made mostly in tweed effect, collars of same material.

The Edward

D. B. long overcoat, length 50 inches, very loose back with belt, made in tweed effects, either velvet or self collar, as desired; this garment is extreme in width and is the very latest.

The Brighton

Is the same as the Raglanette overcoat with the exception that it has a belt.

FIT-REFORM WARDROBE
73 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

Fall Millinery Opening

MRS. M. A. VIGOR

Respectfully invites the ladies of Victoria to the display of the latest LONDON AND NEW YORK PATTERNS.

Tuesday, September 13th, 1904, and Following Days.

88 Yates Street.

Fall Opening of Millinery

TUESDAY, SEPT. 13th, And Following Days.

Mrs. G. M. Tripp, - 96 Yates St.
Wilson Block.

All Our Groceries

Are sold with a guarantee to give satisfaction, at prices that are absolutely a saving to you.

CEREBOS (the new table) SALT, tin, each	20c.
B. & K. National Rolled Oats, 7's	35c.
Blue Label Tomato Ketchup, pints, each	35c.
B. & K. Oatmeal (fine, standard or coarse), 10's	40c.

Always on Hand—"Victoria," "Delta," and "Cowichan" Creamery Butter; also Swift and Armour's Star Hams and Bacon.

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., LTD. PHONE 28. 39 AND 41 JOHNSON ST.

THE "WEST END" GROCERY CO., LTD PHONE 88. 42 GOVERNMENT ST.

THE OCEAN DAILY

We have had printed from the original plates, without advertising matter of any kind, an edition of the

CUNARD BULLETIN

The great ocean daily newspaper, containing news transmitted over 2,000 miles by Marconi Wireless Telegraph. These are sold on board the steamer at 5 cents per copy or 30 cents the set of six. Our edition contains the six numbers (16 pages), bound in one. We will mail a copy FREE on receipt of request, with stamps for postage.

MUNROE & MUNROE

Managers for the Marconi Underwriters.

Canada Life Building, Montreal.
Broad Exchange Building, New York.
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PEARS!

40 lb. Boxes..... 50c.

ROBERT MOWAT, GROCER, 77 YATES STREET.

Free Silverware Given With Every Sale.

CITY CHURCHES

CHURCH OF OUR LORD.

Services at 11 and 7. Sunday' school, 3 o'clock. Preacher for the day, Rev. H. J. Wood. The music follows:

Morning.

Organ—Andante .. ..Eugene Thayer
Venite and Psalms—As set .. ..
Te Deum .. .. XIV.
Benedictus .. .. VII.
Hymns .. .. 267, 263 and 255
Organ—Fugue .. .. A. Redhead

Evening.

Organ—Impromutu .. ..Schubert
Psalms—At Set .. ..
Magnificat .. .. VI.
Nunc Dimittis .. .. I.
Hymns .. .. 564, 394 and 395
Doxology .. .. X.
Organ—March .. .. A. Redhead

ST. JOHN'S.

Rector, Rev. J. Percival Jenns. The music for today follows:

Morning.

Venite .. .. Cathedral Psalter
Psalms .. .. Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum .. .. 1st Set
Jubilate .. .. Goodson
Hymns.. .. ..179, 261 and 224
Litany .. .. Ferial

Evening.

Psalms.. .. ..Cathedral Psalter
Cantate .. ..Monk
Deus Misereatur .. ..Havergal
Hymns.. .. ..550, 537 and 531
Vesper—Lord Keep Us Safe .. .. ..

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Services: Holy communions 8 a. m.; morning service and litany, 11 a. m.; children's service, 3:30 p. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. Preachers, morning, the Lord Bishop; evening, Rev. W. Baugh Allen. The music set for the day follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Allegretto .. .. B. Tours
Venite .. .. Elvey
Psalms for 11th Morning ..Cath. Psalter
Te Deum .. .. J. T. Field
Benedictus .. .. Barnby
Litany .. ..
Hymns .. .. 193, 196 and 276
Voluntary—Marcia .. ..Hy. Smart

Evening.

Voluntary—Melodie .. ..Dethier
Processional Hymn 201
Psalms for 11th Evening .. Cath. Psalter
Magnificat .. ..Anon.
Nnuc Dimittis .. .. Attwood
Anthem—O Worship the Lord .. ..Hollins

Tenor Solo, A. T. Goward.

Hymns .. .. 218 and 530
Vesper Hymn .. .. M. S.
Recessional Hymn 281
Voluntary—Fantasia .. .. Braga

CENTENNIAL METHODIST.

Rev. J. P. Westman, the pastor, will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. A. E. M. Thomson, M.A., of Merlin, Ont., will speak, taking for his subject, "Twelve Gates." The musical programme follows:

Organ—Voluntary .. ..
Hymn .. ..
Anthem—A Day in Try Courts..MacFarren
Hymn .. ..
Offertoire .. ..
Quartette—God Is a Spirit .. ..
Hymn .. ..
Dismissal .. ..

METROPOLITAN METHODIST.

The pastor, Rev. G. K. B. Adams, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Classes, 10 a. m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m. Everybody welcome.

VICTORIA WEST METHODIST.

Mr. Tait will preach today at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:30 . Class meeting, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Epworth League meeting, Wednesday evening at 8. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening, led by Mr. Sberk. All are made welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.

Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and will be conducted by Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., who will also be the preacher at both services. The communion will be administered at the close of the morning service. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning.

Organ—Daybreak .. ..Spinney
Psalm 76
Hymns .. .. 49, 52, 419 and 423

Evening.

Organ—Andahtino .. .. Lemare
Psalm .. .. I.
Anthem—His Works of Love .. ..Simper
Hymns .. .. 40 and 38
Solo—O Divine Redeemer .. .. ..Gounod
Miss Orr.
Organ—Offertoire.. .. ..Batiste

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Services will be conducted at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor of the church. Junior Christian Endeavor Society meeting at 10 a. m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:30 p. m. Following is the music for services:

Morning.

Hymns .. ..383, 285, 11, 420 and 423
Anthem—When I Survey the Wondrous Cross .. .. Bradbury

Evening.

Hymns .. .. 460, 494, 538 and 534
Anthem—God Be Merciful .. ..
Tenor Solo, G. H. Redman.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL.

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor, Rev. Hermon A. Carson, B. A., will preach at both services. Subject of morning sermon will be "John's Definition of Evil"; evening, "Free by Birth." Sunday school and Bible classes meet at 2:30 p. m. All seats free. Everyone is cordially welcomed.

CALVARY BAPTIST.

Pastor, Rev. J. F. Vichert, M. A. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. At the morning's service Rev. Ben. Goodfield, B. A., of Neepawa, Man., will preach. At the evening service the pastor will speak on "The Silence of God." Sunday school and Bible classes, 2:30 p. m.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST.

Morning service at 11 o'clock, preaching by the pastor, Rev. E. Le Roy Dakin; subject, "Three Sacrifices." Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:30. Evening service at 7 o'clock, preaching by Rev. S. R Stevens. Strangers cordially invited. Everybody welcome.

ST. PAUL'S GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Sunday school at 10 a. m. Services at 11 a. m., Rev. Mr. Heinecke conducting services. Evening services every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

PSYCHIC RESEARCH SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Psychic Research Society, Mrs. L. Nagell Foster will lecture and give tests, C. Wilbur Dane, independent slate writing, and L. F. Foster, occult phenomena, at K. of P. hall, Douglas and Pandora streets, this evening at 8 o'clock.

W. C. T. U. MISSIONS.

An Account of Good Work Done by the Johnson Street Institution.

(Communicated).

The work of the Johnson street W. C. T. U. mission goes steadily on. Although hampered for want of room, and many of the facilities necessary to the full work of such an institution, it has demonstrated the possibilities for good to be achieved by work of that kind. Numbers of men make it their place of call—their reading and rest room, and lacking it, they would find no substitute save the saloons. Seamen far distant from their homes make it their headquarters ashore, the address to which their letters come, and from which the long-delayed message to anxious ones is sent.

Men, not residents of the city, out of work and without friends to help them get employment, often hear of openings from other frequenters of the mission, and employers sometimes apply at the mission for labor. In the absence of a public labor bureau, men find in the saloons the best substitute for such, and the general public has little idea of the many ways in which the saloons seem to the stranger looking for work as the one institution that will aid them. If the mission did nothing more than furnish a substitute for the saloon in this respect, and compete with it in helping unfortunate men out of work to get employment it would be doing a very important work.

It is to meet the saloon on its own ground, rival it in the things in which it serves a good purpose, and thus rob it of some of the charms it uses to seduce and enslave men, that the mission devotes itself on its business side. And when it is so equipped and furnished as to enable it to offer to its patrons equal facilities for comfort, as the saloon does, its power for good will be correspondingly increased.

But it is capable of doing much more than merely competing with the saloon as a place of call, and many instances can be cited in which its patrons have found not only physical comfort, but moral and spiritual good which have lifted them to a new plane of living, and enlisted them in the service of their fellows. Men who came for physical rest and social enjoyment have found also rest to their souls, and the joy of salvation. From seekers of creature comforts they have been changed to givers of help—moral and spiritual.

The experience and results of the past demand a continuance and an enlargement of the scope of the work. Additional space is required. A lunch room and other facilities for providing meals, rooms for lodgers, a larger auditorium, which can also be used as a recreation room, are urgently needed. With such added accommodation, the increased staff necessary to its management, and the sympathetic and practical interest of the Christian people of the city, the results of the past could be greatly surpassed. Countless lives would be brightened and many souls eternally saved..

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

New York, Sept. 10.—As a result largely of further heavy profit-taking stocks moved rather irregularly today, though the undertone was undoubtedly firm. The tendency of many issues was towards a higher level. Indeed several of the more active issues, such as U. S. Steel preferred and common, touched new high records for the present movement. Business for the brief session was unusually heavy, though not widely distributed. Southern railway was the feature of the railway group in the early trading.

Later St. Paul, Union Pacific, Atchison and other standard railway issues became very strong, but the list was confined to the minor and industrial stocks. Tobacco issues were but little affected by the proposed merger, though some realizing followed the early advance in Consolidated Tobacco fours. Metropolitan Securities made an early gain, but closed practically unchanged. The market wavered slightly on the publication of the bank statement. Reports that the government report on corn would be quite reassuring gave added stimulus to the list in final trading and the closing was quite active and strong, in spite of further heavy profit-taking. A feature of the day was the heaviness of Reading, which failed to move up with the other active railway stocks, and closed with a net loss of 1⅛ points. An advance in Colorado Fuel was not accompanied by any specific explanation. Total sales were $3,375,000. U. S. government twos declined ⅛ of a point on call this week.

New York, Sept. 10.—Pig iron quiet. Copper quiet. Tin easy. Spelter quiet.

London, Sept. 10.—Consols for money 88 7-16; do. for account 88 9-16.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Close: Wheat, Sept 1.05⅝; Dec 1.08⅜; May 1.10⅜. Corn, Sept 52⅜; Dec 51; May 49⅝ to ¾. Oats, Sept 31½; Dec 32¼; May 34⅜.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office.
Victoria, Sept. 10—8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

The barometer remains abnormally high over this province and the weather fine and warm, extending from this to California. Light winds are reported on the coast and smoke in the interior. With the exception of showers about Qu'Appelle, the weather is fair and cool from the Rockies eastward to Manitoba.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	44	65
New Westminster	42	66
Kamloops	40	70
Barkerville	34	50
Fort Simpson	48	52
Dawson, Y. T.	28	56
Calgary, Alta.	40	62
Winnipeg, Man.	46	58
Portland, Ore.	52	78
San Francisco, Cal.	50	60

FORECASTS

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Sunday:

Victoria and vicinity: Continued fair today and Monday; stationary or higher temperature.

Lower Mainland: Continued fine and warm today and Monday.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	46	Mean	54
Noon.	62	Highest	65
5 p.m.	61	Lowest	44

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. ..... 4 miles northwest.
Noon. ..... 8 miles northeast.
5 p.m. ..... 4 miles southwest.

Average state of weather—Fine.
Sunshine—9 hours 48 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed.....30.236
Corrected.....30.255

NEW WESTSMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected.....30.18

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per steamer Princess Victoria from Seattle: Mrs. Cooper, Mr. Zarelli, O. K. Molters, N. J. Rogers, Mrs. McAulay, Miss Haddland, Miss Connell, Mr. Strong, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Swan, Mr. Jordison, Mr. Simpson, Mrs. Huffleman, E. W. Shaffer, D. M. Rogers, G. A. Fraser, B. Taylor, G. L. Webster, J. McGrath, Mrs. Holland, Mrs. Hafer, E. C. Garrell, C. A. Macaulay, Mrs. Gustock, Mr. Wadsworth, J. Tedford, Mrs. Marsh, Ed. Edgely, E. O'Brien, H. Hoffman H. B. Bailey, Mr. Fowler, J. W. Keller, E. V. Honich, Mr. Freman, W. J. Davis, W. M. Hofer, A. R. Baker, Mrs. Bailey, M. C. Frayne, Mrs. Frayne, Mrs. Wadsworth, R. Marsh, E. Todd, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. Parson, D. Libley, Mr. Haynes, Mrs. Burns, M. Baker, E. Barrett, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Baker, S. Cummings, Miss Bowman, Mrs. Strong, J. E. Marsh, T. E. Morton, Mrs. Edgeley, H. B. Rogers, G. Parsons, Miss Parsons, Mrs. Redman, L. A. Manley.

Passengers per steamer Queen from San Francisco: J. H. Botterell, W. G. Lenhart, Mrs. M. Brockway, E. Johnson, Miss Kimll, Mrs. Neary, Miss Neary, Miss Duffy, T. Hudson, J. Warron, J. Andrewarther, Mrs. Johnson, Miss D. Sehl, B. L. Drury and wife, W. H. Hoyt and wife, Dr. A. T. Dickson and family, Mr. Dickson, T. K. Sidney.

Women Who Faint

Must constantly live in dread of the next attack. When you first feel nauseous and dizzy, don't take brandy or whiskey—try Nerviline. It brings strength to the nerves and restores the disordered stomach. By using Polson's Nerviline occasionally you can permanently cure any tendency to faint. Keep Nerviline on hand—25c. for a large bottle at all dealers.

NOTICE

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria having determined that it is desirable to have the proposed work of paving Johnson street from the easterly limit of Wharf street to the westerly limit of Douglas street with wooden block pavement on a concrete foundation, with granite curbs (where permanent sidewalks have not yet been laid, or ordered), carried out under the provisions of the "Local Improvement General By-Law," and the City Engineer and City Assessor having reported to the Council, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the said by-law, upon the said work of improvement, giving statement showing the amount chargeable in each case against the various portions of real property benefited thereby, and said report having been adopted by the Council on the 29th instant,

NOTICE is hereby given that this report is open for inspection at the office of the City Assessor, City Hall, Douglas street.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B. C., August 30, 1904.

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within that tract of land bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E & N. Railway land grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date we intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a post marked F. D. & B., S. W. Post, placed on the southwest bank of the river, about half a mile from the salt water, at the head of Moses Inlet (North Arm), Cassiar District, thence 160 chains North, 40 Chains East, 160 chains South, 40 chains West to point of commencement, containing in all 640 acres.

FINDLAY, DURHAM & BRODIE.
B. C. Mess, Manager.
29th August, 1904.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that at the expiration of thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the foreshore and rights thereto for fishing purposes in Sooke District: Commencing at a post marked "B. J. S. Easterly Line," and running southwesterly to the southwest boundary of Sooke District, a distance of one-half mile, more or less.

B. J. SHORT.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1904, Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date the undersigned intends to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on Barclay Sound, Alberni District: Commencing at the southwest post of Lot 16, San Mateo Bay, thence east 20 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north to the coast, following coast to place of commencement; containing 120 acres more or less

R. H. WOOD.

New Westminster, August 19, 1904.

TO RENT

As Going Concern

The Oriental Bar, well known and oldest established in the city, to suitable tenant, references required. Apply

Mrs. McKeon

Oriental Hotel, Yates St.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

THE RICHARDSON Employment Agency is removed to 60 Rae street. Business hours, 10:30 to 1:30. J. Devereaux. my29

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Two nurse girls, aged 14 to 16 (afternoons only), good wages. 60 Rae street. s8

WANTED—For Salt Spring Island, general; plain cooking and light washing; kind, nice home. 60 Rae street.

WANTED—Two generals and three nursemaids; experience necessary. Reference. 60 Rae street. s8

WANTED—Experienced woman for daily house cleaning. 60 Rae street. s8

WANTED—Millinery apprentices at The White House. Henry Young & Co. s8

WANTED—Girls for the dressmaking department at The White House. Henry Young & Co. s8

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Boy for indoor work at The White House. Henry Young & Co. s8

ORGANIST WANTED for St. John's church, Victoria, B. C. Apply by letter, with testimonials, and stating salary, to W. Ridgway-Wilson, Victoria, B. C. s7

WANTED—Messenger boys. Apply C. P. R. Telegraph. s1
Vancouver. au30

WANTED—A boy wanted. Apply at Fit-Reform, 73 Government street. s9

DISTRICT MANAGER WANTED—Permanent position; rapid advancement; salary and expenses; full instructions free of charge; clean, desirable business. The J. L. Nichols Co., Limited, Toronto. (Mention this paper.) s10

WANTED—A butcher: steady work; good wages. Address P. O. Box 171, Cumberland. s11

WANTED—Responsible man to manage office and distributing depot for a large manufacturing company. Salary $150.00 per month and commissions. Applicant must furnish good references and $1,800.00 to $2,500.00 cash. Address, Factory 12th & Johnson Sts., Chicago. s11

WANTED—Boy of 15 or 16 years of age, to milk four cows and help on farm; state wages. Box 126, Crofton. s11

WANTED—MEN to learn barber trade in eight weeks and secure profitable positions. Special inducements this month. Catalogue mailed free. Moler System College, San Francisco, Cal. au28

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—Situation by middle-aged lady as housekeeper or nurse. Address "Nurse," this office. s11

WANTED—Plain sewing by the day. 88 Pandora avenue. au12

WANTED—Young lady (English) desires position as governess. Musical. "P.," Colonist. jy17

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—By a man from South America, employment on a farm, or would supervise the same. Address "C. H. R.," this office. s11

WANTED—By steady man, situation as groom and gardener, or any place of trust; experienced; excellent references. Apply "B. A. T.," Colonist office. s1

NEWSPAPERDOM—An experienced newspaper man is open to engagement—editor or reporter. Apply "Sing V.' this office.

FOR SALE—BOATS, ETC.

FOR SALE—SS. Mist. For particulars apply to Malcolm & Purvis, Salt Spring Island, B. C. au17

FOR SALE—Naphtha launch in good order. Apply "Launch," Colonist office.

FOR SALE—Large scow, 30x167x7; capacity 350 to 400 tons; virtually new. Price $1,500. Apply to H. A. Jones, Vancouver, B. C. au16

MEETINGS

A MEETING OF THE PAINTERS' UNION will be held in room No. 1, Labor Hall, Monday, September 12. A full attendance is requested. s11

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE COMPANIONS OF THE FOREST will give a social dance on Thursday evening next in Sir William Wallace Hall. Admission 25c. s11

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE Mayor and Aldermen, an "At Home" will be given at the Aged Women's Home, on Wednesday afternoon and evening, 14th inst. During the afternoon the City band will supply music and Mr. J. G. Brown will sing. In the evening some of the best local talent will also supply the programme. Admission 10c. Tea, cake, ice-cream, homemade candy will be sold. s11

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—Cigar and newspaper stand, with fixtures, stocks, etc., as a going concern; good opportunity for young man; splendid location. Good reasons for selling. Apply Savoy Cigar Stand, 6 to 11 a. m. s3

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS RE-TRIMMED, bringing their own material; panama hats cleaned and re-pressed. Room 2, MacGregor Block, opposite Hotel Driard. au3

TO LET—HOTELS.

HOTEL TO LET—50 rooms furnished, bar, etc.; moderate rent. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. s8

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.

WANTED—Purchaser for large corner lot 100x240 feet, Cadboro Bay road, price $500; easy terms; good soil; a genuine snap. Particulars, apply "Lot," Colonist. s11

FOR SALE—100 acres at Prospect Lake, small portion improved. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. jy16

FOR SALE—Gorge Road, a number of desirable residential lots, close in, cheap, and terms if necessary. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street. je10

FOR SALE—$800; one-third of an acre James Bay, all cleared, rich black loam. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street. je

TO RENT—OFFICES.

TO LET—Rooms to let for offices; splendid location for doctor. 98 Yates street.

WANTED—SECOND HAND.

WANTED—Second-hand typewriter in good condition. Particulars to W. Major, St. Charles street, city. s1

WANTED—Second-hand cook stoves and furniture. J. W. Goss, 185 Douglas street. s7

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—Fine heifers, due to calve in October, price from $25 up; also Magoon and Royal Sovereign strawberry plants, $7.50 per thousand. Apply A. E. Gale Keating P. O., South Saanich. s11

FOR SALE—Jersey cow, $27. Apply Alf. Clunk, Lampson street. s11

FOR SALE—Irish terrier puppies. Apply Thos. Plimley, Government street. s9

FOR SALE—Two heifers, 6 cows, 1 bull, all first-class stock; also separator; the whole for $400. Apply "A," care of Colonist. s9

FOR SALE—A good cow and calf. Apply Mrs. Williams, Admiral's Road, Esquimalt. s9

FOR SALE—A general purpose mare, 7 years old. Apply "Mare," Colonist office. s9

WANTED—200 pullets; state when hatched. Cameron, 19 Catherine street, W. au30

WANTED—A newly-calved cow. Apply Potts, Beaumont Post Office. 2s

PULLETS for sale, all ages, cheap. Buff Rocks and Orpington cockerels, $1.50 each; yearling hens, $1.00 each. Mrs. Bradley-Dyne, Saturna, B. C. s2

FOR SALE—Bull-terrier puppies, male or female. Apply after 5 p. m., 33 Heywood avenue. s1

FOR SALE CHEAP—A1 Jersey heifer calf, express or delivery wagon, buggy harness, and sulky. Apply at 113 Gov. St., room 5. au26

FOR SALE—Irish setter puppies by Mickey Green; also Irish setter bitch, good hunter. Apply evenings, except Saturday or Sunday, Wm. H. Peter, Harriet road, off Burnside. au24

WANTED—TENDERS.

WANTED—Cash tender for small block of Cascade Mines stock. Address "Stocks." Colonist office. jy20

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED—Principal for the Duncans public school. Apply to R. S. Henderson, Secretary, Duncans. au13

CHIMNEY SWEEPING

DON'T BE HUMBUGGED by itinerant fakers if you want your chimneys cleaned! Go to the only capable and reliable chimney cleaner in Victoria. Wm. Neal, 32 Quadra street. 'Phone A881 m15

OFFICE OPENED.

DR. CORBETT has opened his new office at 93 Fort street. Hours: 10 to 3; 7:30 to 8:30. s8

PERSONAL.

IF YOU SEEK a missing friend or relative, you may learn something to your advantage by addressing The American Tracer, Hazelton, Iowa, U. S. A. au2

SCAVENGERS.

MRS. ED. LINES — General Scavenger, yards, etc., cleaned. Orders promptly attended to. Telephone 847. House 236 Yates street. jy26

TO RENT—STORES.

STORE FOR RENT—Fixtures for sale, on best locality of Yates street; store 75x19; good for any business. Apply "Business," Colonist. s11

FOR RENT—Store, corner Cook and Frederick streets, suitable for groceries, dry goods, shoes, or drugs; rent very moderate, with or without house adjoining. Apply 70 Frederick street. s9

PROFESSIONAL NURSE.

MRS. E. GALE, NURSE, has removed to the corner of Menzies and Superior streets. Phone B977. s11

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES!—Why not make your own jackets and coats? I will teach you the great Paris cutting system complete for $5.00; ordinary price $50.00. Call between 10 and 5, Bastion street, Room 6, second floor. Sorenson the tailor. s11

EIGHT PER CENT. will be paid for loan of $1,500 on improved, revenue-producing city property, in Edmonton, Alberta; ample security. Address "Borrower," Colonist. s4

WHO'S HOLLIS?—Why, the chimney sweep! From 50c.; no mess. 4 Broughton street. au26

BEACON HILL—Two large lots (one a corner), commanding a beautiful view of the Straits, for sale cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m11

ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohio, a monthly journal of information, plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c. for four months' trial. 1122

LOST.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, between Douglas street and Dallas road, brown leather belt, with purse bag attached. Please return to this office. Reward. s11

LOST OR STOLEN—On Thursday, from Mount View greenhouse, Saanich Road, a brown Irish water spaniel bitch. Liberal reward for recovery, alive or dead.

LOST—Last evening, between 39 Simcoe street and Park, a $10 note. Reward if returned to this office. s7

LOST—On Friday last on Saanich road, black dog, answering to name of Minnie, and wearing leather collar. Reward at bootblack stand, Savoy theatre. s11

LOST—Gentleman's (right) shoe, on Yates street between Government and Blanchard. Return to Colonist office and receive reward. s5

FOUND.

ADVERTISEMENTS under this heading 1c. per word each issue. In order to facilitate the return to their owners of articles picked up on the streets, The Colonist will insert in this column free of charge to the finder all notices of such matters, and in case of rewards being paid will guarantee payment of such amounts to those entitled to the money.

FOUND—Hunting spaniel with collar inscribed "Johnson." Owner can have dog by calling at this office and paying for this advertisement. s11

FOUND—On Esquimalt road, Collie dog. Owner may have same on payment of expenses. Gunner O. Hartley, Work Point Barracks. s11

EDUCATIONAL.

ALL EDUCATED PERSONS who are desirous of remunerative and pleasant employment should call or write the Secretary, 20th Century Shorthand Studio, P. O. Box 176. s7

VICTORIA ART CLASSES—53 Broad street. All subjects. H. C. Martindale, Master. m22

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad street. Bookkeeping thoroughly taught; also shorthand and typewriting. E. A. Macmillan, principal. jy5

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—Furnished house for winter; no children; best of references. Apply "H. H. D.," Dominion hotel. s10

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Two paid up contracts in People's Loan & Deposit Co. Address "Contract," this office. s11

FOR SALE—Children's and infants' coats and dresses, ladies' and misses' skirts, ladies' cashmere hose, all sizes, boys' extra heavy stockings, at lowest prices. F. Hewartson, 93 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—Good counter for sale. Hinton Electric Co. s10

TO COOPERS AND MILLMEN—For sale, at a bargain, one combined fan and stave jointer; jointer wheel 5 feet in diameter; 6 horse-power; capacity from 4,000 to 5,000 per day. One barrell head turning machine; 4 horse-power; sizes from 12 to 19 inches; capacity 2,000 day. Apply W. P. Bassett, commission agent, 47 Langley street, Victoria. s8

FOR SALE—A second-hand piano in good condition. Price $100. Apply 56 Collinson street. s8

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms, with use of bath. 120 Vancouver street. s11

TO LET—Sunny rooms, newly furnished; $1.00 per week and up. 73 Blanchart street. s10

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms, opposite the A. O. U. W. Hall. Apply at 79 View street. s8

FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, in suites, at 104 Pandora. Apply 97 Quadra street. s1

TO LET—Large sunny apartments, with all conveniences for light housekeeping, gas light and stove, with bath of hot and cold water. 98 Yates street, corner of Douglas. au28

TO RENT—Furnished hotel dining room; good business; rent very reasonable. Address P. O. Box 20.

TO LET—Nicely furnished room with breakfast, if desired. 213 View street, above Cook. au25

TO LET—Furnished rooms; splendid view. Burnes House, Bastion Square. au19

TO RENT—In private family, two comfortably furnished front bedrooms, facing the Bay; two minutes from Government Buildings; use of phone. Terms moderate. Address "Rex," Colonist office. au19

TO LET—For single gentleman, comfortably furnished rooms, by month or week, single or en suite, with all modern conveniences; bath; centrally located. Terms very moderate. Apply Mrs. J. Aberdeen Gordon, Gordon Hotel, 90 Yates street. P. O. Box 49, phone 1018. au12

FOR RENT — Furnished housekeeping rooms for rent, with bath. 118 Fort street. au9

MANICURING.

UNIQUE MANICURING PARLORS—Room 2, MacGregor Block, opposite Hotel Driard, Facial massage and scalp treatment; hairdressing and shampooing; children's haircutting. au31

CLOTHES CLEANING.

LADIES' AND GENTS' CLOTHES cleaned, pressed, altered, repaired. Gents' suits from $1.50; ladies' skirts from 50c. Mrs. B. Lash, 104 View street, near Quadra. au5

WATCHMAKER.

A. PETCH—99 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A water wheel, two horse-power. Apply to Box 51 Ladysmith. s2

WANTED—Gladstone or similar style trap to seat four. Address P. O. Box 200, Victoria, B. C. s7

WANTED—To purchase, waterside lots at Victoria, suitable for wharf purposes, or to rent wharf premises. Full particulars with lowest terms. Apply to Malins, Coulthard & Co., New Westminster, B.C.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—$1,500 8-roomed house, corner lot and half; nice lawn, fruit trees, outbuildings, etc. Apply 68 North Pembroke.

$650—6-roomed house on car line, James Bay. Easy terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. jy5

New Houses For Sale

Installment Plan

A Number of New Homes, Modern in Every Respect. Easy Monthly Installments

B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, LTD

40 Government St.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Express or delivery wagon, buggy harness and sulky. Apply at 113 Government street, room 5. s3

FOR SALE—Slab wood. Lemon, Gonnason & Co., Orchard and Government streets. s3

500 CORDS GOOD DRY WOOD, within half mile siding—Cowichan Station, E. & N. Ry. Apply Chas. Pannell, Cowichan Station, B. C. s1

FOR SALE—A six-oared pleasure boat, will hold about nine people. Apply T. Luscombe, Garbally Road. au7

FOR SALE—Single top buggy and a sextant, both in good condition. Apply Montana Restaurant, Outer Wharf. jy21

FOR SALE—Back bar mirrors and shelfs. Apply The Palace, 56 Yates street. jy17

TO RENT—ROOM AND BOARD.

TO LET—Rooms and board; also table board; desirable neighborhood. 80 Pandora street. s11

TO LET—Two or three bedrooms, with breakfast or board. Address "Board," Colonist. s10

FOR SALE—TIMBER LIMITS.

LARGE TRACTS of timber land, both crown granted and leasehold; cedar spruce and fir and other woods. For particulars apply to B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street. s7

FOR SALE—300 acres of first-class fir, on Cowichan Lake, averaging 80,000 feet per acre; conveniently located, and can be logged very cheaply; crown-granted. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—8½ acres good farming land, Strawberry Vale; price $275. Alf. Clunk, Victoria West P. O. s11

FOR SALE—A first-class farm, 160 acres, divided if wanted; good house and outbuildings; two creeks cross the farm; a well of water; all kinds of fruit trees; a market boat daily; 20 minutes to boat landing or cars; every convenience; for rent or sale; prices moderate; (not flooding land). Address Whonnock P. O.

FOR SALE—Farming lands on Pender and other islands; also small island. Apply W. Grimmer, Port Washington, Pender Island. au25

FOR SALE—Small farm, 21 acres, with house, barn, horse stables, chicken houses, wire runs; all in fine order. Will subdivide if required; cheap and on easy terms. Apply Quick Bros., Cadboro Bay.

$1,850—45 acres, 10 under cultivation; new 5-roomed house, barns, etc.; running stream; 12 miles from Victoria, on a good road. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. au13

FOR SALE—10 acres, house, barns, etc., all under cultivation, 5 miles from town, close to salt water, large orchard and small fruits of all descriptions; black loam with clay subsoil; $3,700. Apply B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. au4

$1000—Comox, 1 mile from wharf, 160 acres, 20 acres cultivated, ditched and fenced, 40 acres alder bottom, balance good pasture land; small 2-roomed cabin; soil very rich. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. je28

CADBORO BAY—21 acres, all under cultivation, good buildings, chicken runs, etc., including growing crops. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. je26

FOR SALE—A bargain! Two-storey, 6-roomed house, with dry basement, large entrance hall, finished in cedar; also bathroom 10x10, with splendid new steel enamel bath; hot and cold water; sewer connection; electric light and bells; good woodshed attached to house; 10 minutes' walk from Government street; centrally located; been built one year; lot 60x120. Good reasons for selling. Principals only dealt with. Address owner, "R. H.," Colonist office. s9

INSTALMENT PLAN—Six-roomed dwelling, in first-class order; centrally located, with sewer connection, $1,000 only. Also a 5-roomed, in good order, for $500. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. s8

DO YOU WANT IT?—One of the prettiest 6-room cottage and barn on Yates street; cement sidewalk; all modern improvements. Small cash payment, balance just like paying rent; no interest. This is the cheapest buy in this city. J. E. Church, 14 Trounce alley. s4

FOR SALE—Choice new seven-roomed house, on Heywood avenue, Beacon Hill; very cheap. Moore & Whittington, contractors, 159 Yates street. Phone A750.

FOR SALE—$600; 4-roomed cottage and outbuildings; lot 50x120, all in garden and in first-class order. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. je1c

FOR SALE — $2,000; 7-roomed modern dwelling, with large basement; good sized lot. James Bay, only 12 minutes from post office. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. je15

TO RENT—RESIDENCES.

TO LET—Six-room cottage, with good stable; possession 15th inst. Helsterman & Co. s10

TO LET—Six-roomed cottage; modern conveniences and fine garden. 42 Montreal street. s9

KNOCK DOWN HOUSES—Victoria Portable House Co. F. J. Townsend, manager, Burns Block, Victoria, B. C. s4

TO LET—Furnished, part of the residence known as "Pineville." Apply Mrs. Short. Fairfield road. au28

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, a number of desirable residences. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40

..For Rent..

Suite of Housekeeping Rooms
Cor. Fort and Douglas Streets

PEMBERTON & SON
45 FORT STREET

CURTISS & HARVEY'S CELEBRATED
AMBERITE CARTRIDGES
SMOKELESS AND BLACK SPORTING GUNPOWDERS
For Sale at All Gunsmiths.
WHOLESALE BY
ROBT WARD & CO., Limited
Victoria and Vancouver

ROLLED OATS
FOR HORSES
We Have Just Installed a new Machine for making this Feed. Once Rolled 100 lbs. are equal to 150 lbs whole grain. Try Some
The Sylvester Feed Co., - - 87-89 YATES STREET Tel. 413.
FREE DELIVERY.

Six Inch Gun For the Fifth

Dominion Government Fails to Carry Out Its Part of the Agreement.

Little Hope of Regiment Securing Much-Needed Modern Weapon.

"You have a fine corps, Colonel, but the men lack training in the handling of modern ordnance. You should see that they are thoroughly drilled in this most important department of artillery duty."

That is, in effect, what Major-General O'Grady Healy said to Lieutenant-Colonel Hall of the Fifth Regiment after the inspection, some time ago. And the genial Colonel may be imagined smiling a meaning smile as he thought of a similar speech from Pharaoh to Nabucanor, the foreman of the Royal Egyptian brickyards.

"Say, Neb., this isn't a good article of brick these Hebrews are turning out. They'll have to do better, or I'll be putting a head on you one of those days."

And Nebucanor, replying: "Light of Mankind and Jewel of the Orient, I eat dust from under your auspicious and august sandals, but as Thoth liveth, your humblest of slaves can find no straw for the Israelites; wherefore, O Majesty Incarnate, they turn out but a low-class tenderloin-tenement brick, may your Illuminated Serenity endure forever."

It was just so with the Fifth Regiment. They heard the sapient comments of various commanders visiting the city on their want of proficiency with modern breech-loading ordnance, and the cause of their faultiness therein lay in the fact that they had no chance to practice with modern ordnance, except the brief spell each year at the forts across the harbor. This drawback was recognized some time ago, and thanks to representations laid before the British Government, promise was made by that Government that a six-inch gun with its mountings would be set aside for the special use of the Fifth Regiment, provided that the Dominion Government would undertake to pay for the shelter and the setting up of the mountings for the gun, and also for its maintenance. It was arranged that a model of a fortification should be built behind the drill hall, in the form of a pit in which the gun could be mounted on its disappearing carriage, in such a manner as to afford the artillerymen every opportunity to practice with a genuine modern gun.

The Dominion Government has as yet evinced no disposition to carry out its part of the contract. It is well understood that Lieutenant-Colonel Hall has written repeatedly on the subject to Ottawa, but has so far been unable to move the powers there to do their duty. Consequently the Fifth Regiment has to depend upon its occasional trips over to Work Point to train at the big guns there. The only weapons they have at the drill hall are old-fashioned muzzle-loading 64-pounders, which are about as much use as instruments of instruction in the art of modern artillery as the pea-shooter of one's earlier youth. The Fifth is a garrison artillery regiment, and should be familiar with the mechanism and the use of heavy siege and fortress ordnance.

It is all the more galling to the members of the corps to know that the British Government's generous offer is being balked by the inactivity and innate meanness of the Ottawa authorities. Every general officer who has visited Victoria has been impressed with the great importance of the place from a strategical standpoint. It would undoubtedly be the scene of most important operations in the event of war in Asia in which Great Britain might be engaged with one or more of the European powers. The Fifth Regiment of Garrison Artillery, of all the garrison regiments of Canada, should be proficient in the handling of modern guns, but they never can be if they are to be expected to make the trip to Work Point every time they want to practice with or study the gun. It is a long way out of town for the artillerymen to go, and with such an impediment there is no hope of getting them to take the interest in their work that they would take could they go down to the drill hall and there get their lessons.

Had the Dominion Government carried out its part of the compact, the Fifth Regiment would now be in a position to carry out the advice of Major-General O'Grady Healy, and other expert advisers who have visited this city within late years.

From all that can be learned from sources likely to know something about the matter, the chances of the Fifth Regiment getting that gun are now more remote than ever. Those most interested express disgust at the temporizing and shuffling displayed by the authorities at Ottawa over this important question.

WANT HOTEL LICENSED.

M. J. Conlin of Victoria to Engage in Britannia Mine Enterprise.

From the fight put up before the Board of License Commissioners of the Richmond Licensing District in the court house this morning, there must be a good prospective value in a hotel at Britannia landing, neare the mines of the Britannia Company on Howe Sound, says the Vancouver Province of Friday.

The Board of Commissioners consisted of Messrs. J. M. Drummond, chairman; W. H. Rowling and William Shannon. An application for the license was made by M. J. Conlin, and there was also one in from G. W. Campbell of this city.

Mr. J. W. Weart appeared for one applicant and presented a petition from a number of residents within the district surrounding Britannia Landing, in favor of the Conlin license. It appeared from the argument of counsel that two-thirds of the householders of the place must be in favor of a license being granted before one can be issued, and from the way the lawyers agreed upon figures—the only thing they did agree upon—and that was only for a moment, nobody will make a fortune just now in getting out a directory of householders for Britannia Landing.

There are six householders altogether around the landing, according to Mr. C. B. Macneill, who appeared for Mr. Campbell, and who strenuously opposed the Conlin application. Mr. Macneill in his count wanted to include the Britannia Company as one of the householders, but according to Mr. Weart, the company could not be ranked as such.

St. Swithin is a fraud. As a matter of fact, the records show that a sunny St. Swithin's day has most frequently been followed by a rainy period, and a wet St. Swithin's day by a long spell of beautiful sunshine.—St. James' Gazette.

Sunlight Soap is a well made Soap

The making of soap is no longer a chance mixture of miscellaneous fats. Expert chemists carefully watch and test every step in the making of

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The fats and oils must be perfectly pure and at every stage of the process the soap must come up to Sunlight standard. That is why it cleanses your clothes perfectly, makes your blankets soft and fluffy, does not destroy your most dainty linens or injure your hands.

Sunlight Soap washes equally well in hard or soft water. Your dealer is authorized to return the purchase money if you are not satisfied.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO 1002



The Sunlight Maids are through their washing by noon—that's the Sunlight way

Steamer Machaon From England

Ocean Steamship Company's Boat Brings Cargo For This Port.

Interesting Account of Conditions in Japan From War Correspondent.

Yesterday morning the Ocean Steamship Company's steamer Machaon, 6,787 tons, Captain Long, arrived at the outer wharf from Liverpool and way ports, with two passengers and 700 tons of cargo for Victoria. The Machaon will be discharging here until Monday evening, when she will proceed to Vancouver to unload the remainder of her freight. The goods for this port consist largely of Royal Navy stores, there being also some stores for the military station. The Machaon had a pleasant voyage across from Japan, the only rough weather met being near the Japanese coast for two days shortly after leaving Yokohama.

The Machaon's passengers were Captain Dixon, formerly commander of the Northern Pacific liner Tacoma; Captain Ryan of the Canadian forces, Ottawa, and Mr. Murphy, a Canadian newspaperman, who was detailed to proceed to Japan at the commencement of the war for special observation duty. He acted as a correspondent for some of the Eastern Canadian newspapers when in Tokio. Like the other war correspondents, he was kept at Tokio practically a prisoner, buoyed up by promises from the Japanese that all hands would soon be allowed to go to the front. He does not believe that any correspondent of any foreign newspaper ever got within a hundred miles of the actual scene of campaigning, so elaborate is the machinery for keeping them out of the field and away from the front. Mr. Murphy gave some very interesting accounts of life in Japan, and of the manners and customs of the people of that strange country.

It is erroneous, he says, to imagine that the Japanese have escaped scot free in the various engagements with the Russians. On the contrary, it is the fact that they suffered severely, as he proved for himself by paying a visit to one of their dockyards near Yokohama, where there were several cruisers and destroyers undergoing repairs. One of the cruisers had her funnels shot away, and fully twenty-five holes through her hull in different places. She was, in fact, a wreck from the Russian gun fire. The others were little better off, and all were in a condition that precluded the possibility of putting to sea again without very substantial repairs.

The Japanese, Mr. Murphy said, had been giving out that the reason for the better showing being made by the Russian troops in the field was that they were improving in their shooting and marching. The fact is, and the Japanese are well aware of it, that the troops the Japanese are now meeting are European troops, fresh from the Russian training depots; in fact, the regular Russian linesmen, very different kind of soldiers from the peasants of Siberia, with whom the war on the Russian side has been carried on until recently. The appearance in the field of the seasoned Russian troops from the western provinces has given the Japanese a good deal of anxiety.

The Russian prisoners captured in the earlier engagements of the war. Mr. Murphy said, looked like farmer boys or countrymen fresh from the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. They were evidently not men who had received the long and careful training under the Russian drill sergeants to which the choice troops of the empire are subjected, but raw levies hurriedly battalioned and packed off from places in Central Siberia to meet the Japanese advance.

Mr. Murphy was high in praise of the Japanese soldier. He is a model fighting man and his intelligence is remarkable. In going aboard or landing, or in carrying out other mass movements, the precision and regularity of all are truly marvelous. There is never the slightest hitch, therefore this tedious work is done with a celerity that is simply amazing to Europeans, accustomed to witness the heart-breaking muddle and confusion attending the embarkation or landing of European troops. The Japanese soldier, Mr. Murphy said, is filled with a perfect adoration for his Emperor; and for his officers, who receive their commissions personally from the hands of the Mikado, the soldiers have a respect that amounts to veneration. It is hard to believe that those cheery, polite and quiet little men can become the fiends incarnate they are reported to be on the battle field in touch with the enemy. The commissiariat arrangements are perfect in the Japanese army; everything seems to be labelled exactly as it is wanted; the ambulance service is not surpassed by that of any army in the world. In short, order, accuracy, promptitude, fatalistic obedience to orders are the things that prevail throughout the Japanese army. Mr. Murphy reckoned that the Japanese soldier would be a fair match for any soldier in the world today, and a great deal more than a match for most of them.

The officers are singularly well trained; they actually seem to know the duties for which they bear the Mikado's commission; and not only so, but to perform them as if that were the main object in life. The Japanese officer is always a student, and the way in which he manoeuvres his men shows that he understands his business through and through.

Talking about the wonderful physical development and powers of the Japanese, Mr. Murphy said that the rickshaw men attract the stranger's attention first, as the finest specimens of physical human nature to be found. Those men are capable of trotting for hours without stopping, and hauling their rickshaw over all sorts of ground. They are not so big or so well developed generally as the Zulu rickshaw men of Durban and Pietermaritzburg, of whom Mr. Murphy has had a good deal of experience, but probably in a test of endurance the Japanese would tire out the Zulu. The life of the Japanese rickshaw man is short, thirty years seeing most of them at the end of their life's tether.

Speaking of the jiu-jitsu system, Mr. Murphy said that he had not paid much attention to this subject while in Japan, but that a number of United States military men were now making a special study of the system at Tokio with a view to introducing it into the United States army as a general training for the rank and file. This has been done with much success in the Japanese army. The jiu-jitsu and other systems of physical culture practiced in Japan are practically in the hands of certain families, who train up their children from infancy in the exercises, so that by the time they reach maturity they are athletes of matchless strength and agility.

Mr. Murphy met at the Imperial hotel in Tokio all the war correspondents, including Mr. J. Gordon Smith, of the Colonist and London Morning Post. Mr. Gordon Smith left with another party of correspondents in August for somewhere in the Sea of Japan.

Mr. Murphy said that all Japan was badly scared when the Russian raiders got out of Vladivostock and scoured the sea. It was a bad blunder on Japan's part to allow loaded transports and vessels carrying valuable cargoes of war material, to go to sea without escort. This was the weak spot in Japan's war arrangements, and a costly one.

Like all the other correspondents and observers who have passed through Victoria lately, Mr. Murphy holds a very poor opinion of Japanese veracity, saying, in fact, that they are the champion liars of the world, citing as proof the repeatedly broken promises of the government to the correspondents and attaches. The Japanese, Mr. Murphy says, have many fine traits of character, and while he would like to see the Japanese come out of the present struggle victorious, he thinks they would be all the more admirable if they cultivated a little more veneration for the truth.

Mr. Murphy will go on with the Machaon to Vancouver tomorrow evening, and thence proceed to Ottawa.

NOT SOLD TO RUSSIA.

James J. Hill denies the report that he has sold the steamers Minnesota and Dakota to the Russian government. The vessels are not for sale at any price, says Mr. Hill, because they are imperatively required for the Pacific trade and cannot get to the Pacific too quickly to please him.

DRUMBURTON SOLD.

Captain John Barneson, principal owner of the British ship Drumburton, wrecked at Point Pedro, Cal., bought the wreck for $2,250 at the underwriters' sale last Friday in San Francisco. She was valued at $45,000, and was insured for $38,000. She is to be stripped immediately. Strong gangs have gone to the wreck for this purpose.

MARINE NOTES

D. G. S. Oscar was in William Head bay yesterday engaged on buoy and beacon work.

Steamer Umatilla left last evening for San Francisco with her usual complement of passengers and freight.

In the recent examination of the St. Lawrence pilots, out of seventeen men who had been employed for years in that capacity only two could distinguish green from red. The Allan Line Steamship Company forced the investigation as to the fitness (or otherwise) of the men. The company had become slightly tired of having its vessels piled up on the rocks and sandbars.

The statement regarding pilotage fees and receipts published yesterday in a local newspaper related to conditions many years ago.

Steamer R. P. Rithet brought over a large band of cattle from the Fraser yesterday afternoon and landed them at the outer wharf.

Steamer Tellus passed out yesterday from Ladysmith bound for San Francisco with a full cargo of Wellington coal.

R. M. S. Empress of India and the steamer Hyades of the Boston Steamship Company are expected here on Tuesday.

Steamer Boscowitz is advertised to sail for the Northern British Columbia ports on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Armstrong & Morrison have completed the major portion of their work on the fine new C. P. R. wharf in Jammes bay. There is not a better wharf anywhere on the Pacific coast is the judgment of shipping men.

Shippers have been notified that, effective October 1, a war duty of ten cents per sack will be taxed on flour entering Japanese ports.

The position of Lloyd's surveyor for the Puget sound district will become vacant with the end of the present years.

The schooner Vida, of the International Fisheries Company's fleet, has arrived in Tacoma from the British Columbia halibut banks with a choice catch of 22,000 pounds of halibut. The schooner Shamrock, of the same fleet, has also arrived in, bring about 35,000 pounds.

A MEDICINE FOR THE FAMILY

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Proved Invaluable in the Home on Several Occasions.

Mr. G. Martin, Fletwode, Assa., N. W. T., writes: "I desire to bear witness to the indisputable efficacy of Dr. Chase's remedies. I have not written sooner because I wished to be convinced that the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills would accomplish the desired results. In each case in which we have had occasion to use them in our family they have not only brought prompt relief, but have also effected a lasting cure. As I desire to always have Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in the house in case of sickness, I am enclosing one dollar for five boxes."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, of all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt-book author, are on every box of his remedies.

Established 1858 A. W. Bridgman, 41 Gov't. St.
Real Estate—Stores, Houses and Farms for sale and to let
Financial—Money to loan in sums from $500 to $30,000
Insurance—Commercial Union Assurance Co., of London; Canada Accident Assurance Co.; Plate Glass

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For Power and Lighting
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CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO'S
Are the Standard Motors for Power Purposes, from 1-6 h. p. upwards. Address all enquiries to District Office, VANCOUVER, B. C.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.
The Canada Foundry Co., Ltd.
TORONTO, ONT.
EVERYTHING IN IRON LINE—ENGINES, BOILERS, STEAM PUMPS, STRUCTURAL IRON WORK, BRIDGES, WATER WORKS SUPPLIES.
Address, Box 744, Vancouver, B. C.

Wm. T. Hardaker
THE AUCTIONEER
Will Return to the City and be ready for Business by the 26th of September
Arrangements for sales can be made in the meantime at the
AUCTION ROOMS
77 - 79 Douglas Street.

Water Glass Egg Preserver
Eggs preserved in WATER GLASS PRESERVER are of as fine flavor as when new laid, when boiled or prepared in any desired way. The season for cheap eggs is near, so ORDER NOW!
WATER GLASS is approved by GUELPH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. One tin preserves 8 dozen; price 25c.
J. L. WHITE, & CO.,
DRUGGISTS
30 and 32 Government St., near P. O.

W. JONES
DOM. GOVT. AUCTIONEER.
I Am Instructed to Remove to the BIG CHURCH, BROAD AND PANDORA STREETS.
For convenience of sale, a quantity of
DESIRABLE FURNITURE
And Farm Implements
Etc., to be sold by Public Auction on next Tuesday, Sept. 13, at 2 p. m. This will be a large sale.
Particulars later.
W. JONES,
Phone B703. Auctioneer.

W. JONES
DOM. GOVT. AUCTIONEER,
Is instructed by Mrs. G. Rudlin to sell at the City Auction Mart, 58 Broad street, at
12 o'clock Noon, Saturday, Sept. 24th.
Valuable 9-Room House and Large Lot
Being No. 15 George street. Size of lot, 40x270 feet. The house is well built on stone foundations, fitted with closets, pantries, cupboards, hot and cold water, electric light and sewer connections, outhouses, etc. The initial cost of this house being $5,000 to build.
Terms cash.
W. JONES,
Phone B703. Auctioneer.

G. H. MUMM'S EXTRA DRY
Kilmarnock Scotch, Lemp's Extra Pale,
White Rock, Red Raven Splits.
Enough said. These goods speak for themselves. Sold everywhere.
PITHER & LEISER,
IMPORTERS.
Victoria and Vancouver

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TRADE MARK REGISTERED
BUY NASCO BECAUSE
It will do the work of the numerous varieties of cleansing and washing compounds, including Naphtha, Benzine, Turpentine and Washing Soda. It is a Furniture, Plate and Metal Polish. Campers will find it indispensable.
SEE YOUR MILKMAN USES NASCO
It cleanses and disinfects Milk Cans. Use it for the Milk receptacle in your homes, you will find your Milk will keep sweet longer. For quantity, see directions. The gallon tins hold five times as much as the 25c tin. Order it from your Grocer.

..Western Canadian Can Company..
CLIFF SONS, Proprietors.
Manufacturers of Tin Cans of Every Description.
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Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.
Time Table No. 52

Northbound. Leave.	Southbound. Daily. A.M.	Arrive. P.M.	Northbound. Leave.	Sat., Sun. and Wed. P.M.	Southb'nd Arrive. P.M.
Victoria	9:00	12:06	Victoria	4:00	7:55
Shawnigan Lake	10:20	10:40	Shawnigan Lake	5:17	6:46
Duncans	11:00	10:02	Duncans	5:55	5:55
Ladysmith	11:57	9:10	Ladysmith	6:45	5:08
Nanaimo	12:40	8:20	Nanaimo	7:37	4:15
Ar. Wellington	12:53	Lv. 8:00	Ar. Wellington	7:52	Lv. 4:00

THROUGH TICKETS TO CROFTON.
Via Westholm. Stage leaves Daily except Sundays, connecting with North and South Bound trains. Double stage service Wednesdays and Saturdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria, Single $2.40, Return $3.60.
THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO ALBERNI.
Stage leaves Nanaimo Tuesdays and Fridays on arrival of train from Victoria. Fare from Victoria, Single $5.20, Return $8.65.
Excursion rates in effect to all points good going Saturday and Sunday, returning not later than Monday.
GEO. L. COURTNEY
Traffic Manager

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NEW DRAPERIES

NEW UPHOLSTERINGS
WE HAVE JUST OPENED UP A BEAUTIFUL RANGE OF NEW GOODS.
Art Serges, Art Velours, Linen, Taffetas, Damasks, Moquettes, Velvettas,
For Curtains, Draperies and Upholstery Purposes
These goods comprise a choice range of colorings and designs personally selected from a large selection of up-to-date fabrics. The prices are exceedingly moderate. You are cordially invited to inspect our "Fall Stock" of these exquisite materials.
ART SERGES
(48 inches to 72 inches wide)
In a choice selection of Liberty shades at 65c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25 per yard. Galoons and other trimmings to match.
ART VELVETTAS
(48 inches wide)
In the latest colorings, suitable for dens, drawing rooms, dining rooms, etc., from $1.25 to $2.75 per yard.
ART TAFFETAS
(48 inches wide)
This material is pronounced to be among the most artistic produced. It is strong, suitable for many purposes, and hence economical, $1.65 to $2.25 per yard.
MOQUETTES
In this class of goods we have a superior line. There is no better wearing material made. The colors and designs are most artistic, and specially suited to large pieces of furniture.
FALL GOODS AT WEILER BROS. FALL GOODS AT

PARLIAMENT

Its Romance, Its Comedy, Its Pathos, By E.O.S.

Parliament, with its roots deep in the mighty past, with its ceremonies, usages, and customs—quaint, old-world and impressive—has afforded a rich theme for writers of all sorts and conditions, grave and gay, learned and trifling. Erudite historians have given us voluminous treatises on that mass of public law, written and unwritten, vaguely known as the Constitution; great lawyers have compiled legal textbooks aplenty; and from the days when the time-serving and gossiping Pepys jotted down in his incomparable diary the strange doings of the great Estates of the Realm, until the present time, writers less learned than the Great Constitutionalists but more entertaining as far as the general reader is concerned, have related stories and anecdotes of that ancient legislative body which has been aptly termed the "Mother of Parliaments." Yet in spite of all that has been written, few of us, comparatively speaking, can boast of much knowledge of the inner life of St. Stephen's, and therefore we may perhaps be excused for calling the attention of our readers to Mr. Michael MacDonagh's recent work entitled "Parliament; Its Romance; Its Comedy; Its Pathos."

Mr. MacDonagh, whose ten years' experience as a reporter in the House of Commons, supplemented by wide reading, well fits him for the task, gives us a picture, or rather a series of pictures, of the work of people's representatives at the Palace of Westminster, and we learn something of their trials and tribulations, their joys and triumphs. He does not attempt deep disquisitions on the prerogatives of the Crown, nor does he endeavor to explain the constitution in all its manifold phases, for his book is designed for amusement as well as instruction, yet we are given a popular description of the practical working of our parliamentary institutions that in some particulars, perhaps, has not been excelled. We do not mean for one moment to compare this book with the masterpieces of the great constitutional writers—Stubbs, Anson, May, Bagehot, Dicey and those others whose works are recognized as authorities on the subject. Far from it. We only wish to infer that of the books written in a lighter vein this is one which the general reader will find as instructive as it is entertaining. It will help to while away a leisure hour, and it will also aid serious students of constitutional history and parliamentary practice and procedure. Hitherto there has been no complete picture of the two Houses engaged in the work of law-making, and evidently the object of the book has been to provide a view of the human rather than the historical side of parliament.

Not the least interesting feature of the work are the anecdotes of great parliamentarians which the author aptly uses to illustrate his points. We are led away from the beaten track down unfrequented and little-trodden by-ways of the parliamentary maze, and, as can be imagined, the reader in nowise loses by this arrangement. Mr. MacDonagh's English is vigorous and well-chosen, but he is a journalist rather than a litterateur.

THE KING'S PREROGATIVE.

The first chapter treats briefly but strikingly of the King, His Prerogatives and Disabilities. The king, we are told, stands at the head of Parliament, the three constituent parts of which are the Sovereign, the Lords and the Commons. According to the theory of the Constitution, Parliament is the King's Great Council summoned to deliberate with him on the affairs of the nation, to advise him as to the conditions, the wants and the wishes of his subjects; and a Bill does not become an act of Parliament, or in other words, the law of the land, even though it has passed through the House of Commons and the House of Lords, until it has received the Royal Assent. The first clause—"the enacting clause" as it is termed—of every Act of Parliament runs: "Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and the Commons, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows." But beyond this legislative power which the King possesses as a separate and independent part of the Legislature, his Majesty, by right of the Prerogative of the Crown, is the supreme executive authority of the state in all matters civil and military.

The exclusive rights, privileges, and powers which the Prerogative confers upon the King are many and far-reaching. Mr. Pickwick, it will be remembered, was arrested at Ipswich for contemplating a breach of the peace by fighting a duel. "I believe duelling is one of his Majesty's most undoubted prerogatives, Mr. Jinks," said the Mayor of the town to his clerk, when the case came before his Worship. "Expressly stipulated in the Magna Charta, sir," replied Mr. Jinks. "One of the brightest jewels in the British Crown wrung from his Majesty by the barons, I believe, Mr. Jinks?" said the Mayor. "Just so, sir," assented Mr. Jinks. "Very well," continued the Mayor, drawing himself up proudly, "it shall not be violated in this portion of his Majesty's dominions." Now, though the privileges conferred by the Royal Prerogative do not include the exclusive right of fighting duels, they are, nevertheless, varied and peculiar. Indeed, it would seem that the King as the executive authority is omnipotent. But the law of the constitution restricts the powers and rights of the sovereign and confines them to their proper channels, so that no form of government exists, be it republican or communistic, that better preserves the equal rights of all.

"Her Majesty cannot be supposed to have a private opinion apart from that of her responsible advisers," so we are gravely told by Sir Erskine, the erudite Clerk of the House of Commons, referring to Queen Victoria, in his standard work on "Parliamentary Practice." The sentence is curiously phrased; but what, of course, it means is that the sovereign must not be influenced by his personal predilections in his attitude towards public affairs, at least to the extent of opposing or refusing to act upon the advice of his Ministers. In like manner, it is a breach of order in both Houses of Parliament to mention the name of the sovereign with a view to affect the course of legislation.

The Crown has in theory been shorn of none of its ancient rights and privileges. All the executive powers involved in the Prerogative are still vested in the sovereign alone, and can still be exercised only by the sovereign. But under the unwritten laws and customs of the Constitution, which have gradually grown up since the Revolution of 1688, silently, as it were, and almost imperceptibly, the executive powers that are necessary to the smooth working of the Constitution are now put into operation on the advice and through the instrumentality of the ministers. The old constitutional maxim, "The King can do no wrong," which has come down to us from far off days when the "Divine Right of Kings" was an article of religious belief, therefore obtains in the twentieth century, not in the sense that the King is personally invaluable, or humanly incapable of doing wrong, but in the sense that if any evil or injustice is wrought by the executive acts of Government which are done in the Sovereign's name, it is not the Sovereign that is to blame, but the minister on whose advise his Majesty exercises his Royal Prerogative.

Thus have the old theories of the Constitution been brought in practice into harmony with modern ideas. The King can do no wrong as part of the Legislature, or as the Supreme executive authority, because everything he may do in either capacity is done, not on his own personal initiative and responsibility, but on the advice of his ministers. It is the ministers, therefore, who are answerable to Parliament, and to the law of the land, for every legislative or executive act of the Sovereign.

The extent to which the King influences his ministers or is himself controlled by them depends upon his strength of will and obstinacy, and the weakness and pliancy of his advisers. George III. generally succeeded in having his own way in policy and legislation. A plain, blunt and rather narrow-minded man, he could understand the subleties of a Constitution which told him that he was absolute ruler, and yet insisted by its unwritten law and customs that, in practice, he must do nothing on his own responsibility, but everything on the advice of his ministers. In 1779 he informed Henry Dundas how pleased he was to learn that a union between Ireland and Great Britain was in contemplation. "But," he added, "I hope that it is not true that the Government is pledged to emancipate the Roman Catholics." "No," replied the minister, "that will be a matter for future consideration." The King protested that he could never consent to the emancipation of the Roman catholics, as it would be a violation of his coronation oath, which bound him to uphold the Protestant supremacy. Dundas endeavored to explain that his oath applied to the King in his executive capacity and not as part of the Legislature. "None of your Scotch metaphysics, Mr. Dundas," cried the monarch angrily. "None of your damned Scotch metaphysics." The differences between legal theory and actual practice in the Constitution may seem rather strange to the unitiated.

THE OLD HOUSE OF COMMONS.

As William Pitt lay dying at his villa on Putney Heath in January, 1806, the news of the complete rout of the Austrians and Russians at Austerlitz in December cast a shadow over the nation's rejoicing for the victory of Trafalgar. The success of the French Emperor preyed also upon the mind of the dying statesman. It counterbalanced, in his opinion, the destruction of the combined French and Spanish fleets by Nelson a month before. "Roll up that map," said he, pointing to a map of Europe, "it will not be wanted these ten years."

The end came on January 23rd. "Oh, how I love my country," he cried in anguish with his last breath.

So died Pitt, of a patriot's broken heart. The Whigs averred at the time that he died of port wine. Half a century later, Disraeli used to tell a humorous story which gives a different version of the last words of the great statesman. "Late one night," said an old waiter at the House of Commons to Disraeli, shortly after he first entered Parliament, "I was called out of bed by a messenger in a post-chaise, shouting to me outside the window. 'What is it?' I said. 'You get up and dress and bring some of your pork-pies down to Mr. Pitt at Putney.' So I went; and as we drove along the messenger told me that Mr. Pitt had not been able to take any food, but had suddenly said, 'I think I could eat one of Bellamy's pork-pies!' And so I was sent for post-haste. When we arrived Mr. Pitt were dead. Them were his last words: 'I think I could eat one of Bellamy's pork-pies.'"

Bellamy was caterer to the Houses of Parliament for more than half a century, embracing the last decade of the eighteenth century, and the first forty years of the nineteenth. He kept a hostelry in Old Palace Yard (almost directly opposite St. Margaret's Church), to which a passage gave access from the old House of Commons; and made a fortune out of the chops and steaks and pork-pies and bottles of port, which he served to hungry Peers and Commoners, when the Houses sat beyond the dinner hour.

St. Stephen's Chapel, in which the Commons held their conclaves for centuries (since 1327 to be exact), was consumed in the fire which in 1834 totally destroyed the ancient Houses of Parliament. It was an oblong building attached to Westminster Hall, at its southeast angle, and extending towards the river. St. Steven's Hall, the public entrance to the present Palace of Westminster, with its splendid marble statues of famous parliamentarians, occupies the exact site of the old House of Commons, and a brass plate let into the swing doors leading to the central hall where stood the Speaker's chair and the Clerk's table. The old House was much smaller and narrower than the present chamber. Its ceiling and sides were lined with wainscot of a dark brown hue, which gave a gloomy appearance in the dim light provided in the day by high windows at each side, and at night by the chandeliers, hanging from the ceiling. The benches, as in the present chamber, rose on each side tier above tier, from the floor to the wall, and were divided by gangways. The stranger's gallery faced the Speaker's chair. Admission to this gallery was obtained on an order from a member, or by payment of 2s. 6d. to the attendants. The last of the five rows of seats in the gallery was allotted to the reporters—when after a long struggle the right of the press to admission was acknowledged—and each paper paid three guineas for its seat. These fees were also distributed among the officers of the House connected with the gallery. Ladies were not admitted into the House, but they had access to a loft between the ceiling and the roof, and through a hole in the centre, for the purpose of ventilation, above the principal chandelier, a dozen might gaze with much inconvenience and discomfort upon the scene below, and as many more, while seeing nothing, could hear the speeches. It was not, however, an uncommon practice for ladies to frequent the strangers' gallery disguised as men. Sir Nathaniel Wraxall mentions in his "Memoirs" that he saw the Dushess of Gordon habited as a man in the gallery. The story is also told that the beautiful Mrs. Brinsley Sheridan attended in a similar disguise to hear a speech by her husband.

If the old chamber was less imposing than the new, its members were more picturesque in their attire than the present representatives of the nation. It was the general custom until the last quarter of the eighteenth century for members to wear court dress, lace ruffles and swords. Till a still later day ministers appeared in the House in levee costume with their stars and ribbons. Members then wore cutaway coats, shirt frills, tights and riding boots. Wigs and powdered hair were common. Pitt wore a pigtail, and was always neat and precise in his attire His great rival, Fox, on the contrary, was slovenly and untidy in his dress His long hose often hung loosely between his tights and his shoes. A sarcastic piece of fashionable intelligence of the time in Tory prints says: "Mr Fox appeared at St. Stephen's in a clean waistcoat."

The House of Commons, from the Union with Ireland in 1801, consisted of 658 members until the Reform Act of 1884, when the number was increased to 670, at which it at the present time stands. Not more than four hundred could be packed into the old chamber The accommodation outside was also very meagre. Besides the library, there were only two rooms—one for writing and the other for smoking—at the disposal of members.

For refreshments members had to resort to Bellamy's, a staircase from the lobby of the chamber led to a corridor giving access to the tavern. Tea was served in the corridor, and here also members sat and chatted over a bottle of wine. In what was known as "the kitchen" dinners and suppers were served. A few tables covered with damask tablecloths were scattered about its bare floor. A huge fire blazed in the grate, with a roasting-jack hanging before it, for joints, and on it a gridiron for steaks. At the top of the staircase leading from the chamber stood a waiter, who called out the name of each speaker addressing the House.

"Mr. Bumbleton upon his legs," cried the waiter; and the eating and drinking went on undisturbed. But if it were "Mr. Pitt upon his legs," or "Mr. Brinsley Sheridan upon his legs," or in times nearer our own, "Sir Robert Peel upon his legs," or Mr. Daniel O'Connell upon his legs," members hurriedly finished their steak, their bottle, or their pork-pie, and proceeded to the House.

There are smoking rooms, of course, and tea rooms, in some of which quiet games of chess and draughts and dominoes may be played to while away the dull hours between divisions when, as Disraeli says in "Sybil," "Wishy is down and Washy is up," and by means of "annunciators" in the smoking room members can tell who is speaking in the chamber. Mr. Herbert Gladstone signalized his filling of the office of First Commissioner of Works in the last Liberal Government, 1892-1895, by providing members with bath-rooms. Some time ago the division bell rang out its summons while a member was enjoying the luxury of the Parliamentary tub. For a moment the honourable gentleman was dismayed to find Mr. Herbert Gladstone had neglected to provide dressing-gowns to meet an emergency such as this, but, being a faithful follower of the Government, he was determined to sustain their majority at all risks to his dignity, and so hastily donning a tall hat, a bath towel and his boots, he dashed for the division lobby, arriving just in time to record his vote. Then, his duty done, amid the laughing, cheers, and good-humored banter of his colleagues, he went back and finished his bath.

POTATIONS BOTTLE DEEP.

Bellamy's was famous for its cellar of port. Pitt, who as is well known, had a weakness for that wine, probably cracked many a bottle of it like other members in "the kitchen," during the dull intervals of debate. An epigram of the time gives Pitt and his colleague and boon companion, Henry Dundas, afterwards Viscount Melville:—

Pitt—I can't see the Speaker, Hall, can you?

Dundas—Not see the Speaker, Billy? I see two.

On one occasion Pitt was so manifestly under the influence of wine as he sat on the Treasury Bench, that one of the clerks at the table in his distress at the spectacle got a violent headache. "An excellent arrangement," remarked Pitt, when he was told of the condition of the clerk, "I have the wine and he has the headache." But sometimes Pitt had the headache as well as the wine. On February 21st, 1873, he was assailed by Fox for the terms of peace arranged with France, Spain, Holland and the United States, who had been combined in war against England, on the ground that they were too favorable to the enemy. Unfortunately, Pitt was that evening ill from over-indulgence in port. Immediately behind the Speaker's chair there was a door, known as Solomon's porch, leading to the gardens of the Speaker's residence, fared by the water of the Thames. In the midst of Fox's speech Pitt had to retire to the porch; he held the door open with one hand, and while he vomited into the garden turned his ear to the House so that he might not miss any of the arguments of Fox. "Never," writes William Wilberforce, who witnessed the incident, "do I recollect to have witnessed such a triumph of mind over physical depression. When Fox sat down he replied to him with great ability, though with less brilliancy than usual."

However, these incidents notwithstanding, it was a common practice in the House of Commons for members to find in the sucking of an orange a sufficient stimulant. In the great days of Burke and Pitt, Sheridan and Fox, members used to lie full length along the benches, amusing themselves sucking oranges and cracking nuts.

On February 7th, 1828, Henry Brougham delivered a famous speech on law and reform, which lasted over six hours, and filled ten columns of the Times and sixty pages of Hansard. On the bench beside the orator was his hat full of oranges, and to these he resorted for refreshment during the trying physical and mental ordeal of the speech.

MAIDEN SPEECHES.

"Silence is the eternal duty of man," said Carlyle. But if it be man's duty to hold his tongue anywhere it is certainly not so in the House of Commons. There speech is golden. The gift of eloquence or, at least, the knack of forcible expression—cleverness in stating a case, and in exposing the weak points of an adversary—is essential if a member is to exercise any influence on legislation, and is the surest passport to the highest offices of state. It is always interesting, therefore, to note the first efforts at speaking in that assembly (awkward and halting struggles very often) of budding oratory, statesmen and politicians; to listen to the weak and uncertain voice of the young and obscure member, destined to rise to a position of predominance and power, and to shake with the thunders of his eloquence the House where now he is painfully stammering out a few disjointed and unintelligible sentences.

"The most peculiar audience in the world," was Macaulay's description of the House of Commons, "a place where Walpole succeeded and Addison failed; where Dundas succeeded and Burke failed; where Peel now succeeds and where Macintosh failed; where Erskine and Scarlett were dinner bells; where Lawrence and Jekyll, the two wittiest men, or nearly so, of their time, were thought bores, is surely," he added "a very strange place." To stand up to address the House of Commons, composed of men of various political views, passions and prejudices, coldly critical and indifferent as a rule, is a feat requiring well-braced nerves. John Bright was always in deep distress on rising to speak, despite his outward aspect of self-possession and composure. "I suppose I ought to be ashamed of myself, but the fact is that I never rise in the House without a trembling at the knees and a secret wish that somebody else would catch the Speaker's eye and enable me to sit down again." With what an agony of apprehension, then, must the young and inexperienced members face the ordeal for the first time! It may be that only a few incoherent sentences of the able speech which he repeated so glibly in his study comes to his parched lips. That is an old experience in parliamentary annals. "My Lords," said the Earl of Rochester in the reign of Charles the Second, rising to make his maiden speech in the House of Lords, "My Lords, I rise this time for the first time—the very first time, my Lords, I divide my speech into four branches"—here there was an embarrassing pause of some seconds. "My Lords," the Earl then ejaculated, "if ever I rise again in this House, you may cut me off, root and branches and all for ever." The brightest, as well as the dullest, have lost the thread of their thoughts in an excess of helpless consternation on finding themselves on their feet for the first time, face to face with the House of Commons.

One night, early in 1833 (the year after he had failed in his contest as a Radical for the borough of High Wycombe) Disraeli, sitting in the Strangers Gallery, listened to the debate on the address in which Lord John Russell, Macaulay, Stanley, Bulliver, and other leading members of the house took part. Next day he wrote to his sister: Was at the House of Commons yesterday during the whole of the debate—one of the finest we have had for years, Macaulay was admirable, but, between ourselves, I could floor them all. This entre nous. I was never more confident of anything than that I could carry everything before me in that house." The time did come four years later, when on December 7th, 1837, Disraeli, having been returned as a Tory for Maidstone in the general election of that year, stood up in the House of Commons to make his maiden speech. The story of that historic fiasco has never been fully told; what is generally known is that Disraeli was interrupted by bursts of ironical laughter from the beginning of his speech, and that at length, utterly unable to catch the ear of the House he concluded by shouting at the utmost pitch of his voice the famous phrase: "Though I sit down now, the time will come when you will hear me." But the whole episode, what led up to it and what followed it, is most interesting. The subject of the debate was a motion by Mr. Smith O'Brien for a select committee to inquire into alleged practices of vexatious petitioning against Irish members elected in the popular interest. Daniel O'Connell supported the motion, and it had been arranged that Sir Robert Peel should reply, but the strongly expressed wish of Disraeli that the duty might be given to him, backed as it was by many members of his party, induced the leader of the party to give away to his ardent young recruit. There had been an absurd, though very bitter quarrel between O'Connell and Disraeli, O'Connell was one of Disraeli's sponsors when he carried the Radical flag on the hustings of High Wycombe in 1832. Three years later Disraeli, having changed his opinions, attacked the Melbourne Administration, which was retained in power by the Irish party for having clasped as he put it "the bloody hand of O'Connell." O'Connell retorted in a speech of savage vituperation in which he declared that Disraeli's life was "a living lie," and that he was a "descendant of the impenitent thief on the Cross." Disraeli challenged O'Connell, but the Irishman after killing D'Sterre in 1815, had made a vow against duelling, and always wore a black kid glove on his right hand as a token of his life long repentance for having shed another man's blood. "Then," wrote Disraeli, "we shall meet at Phillipi."

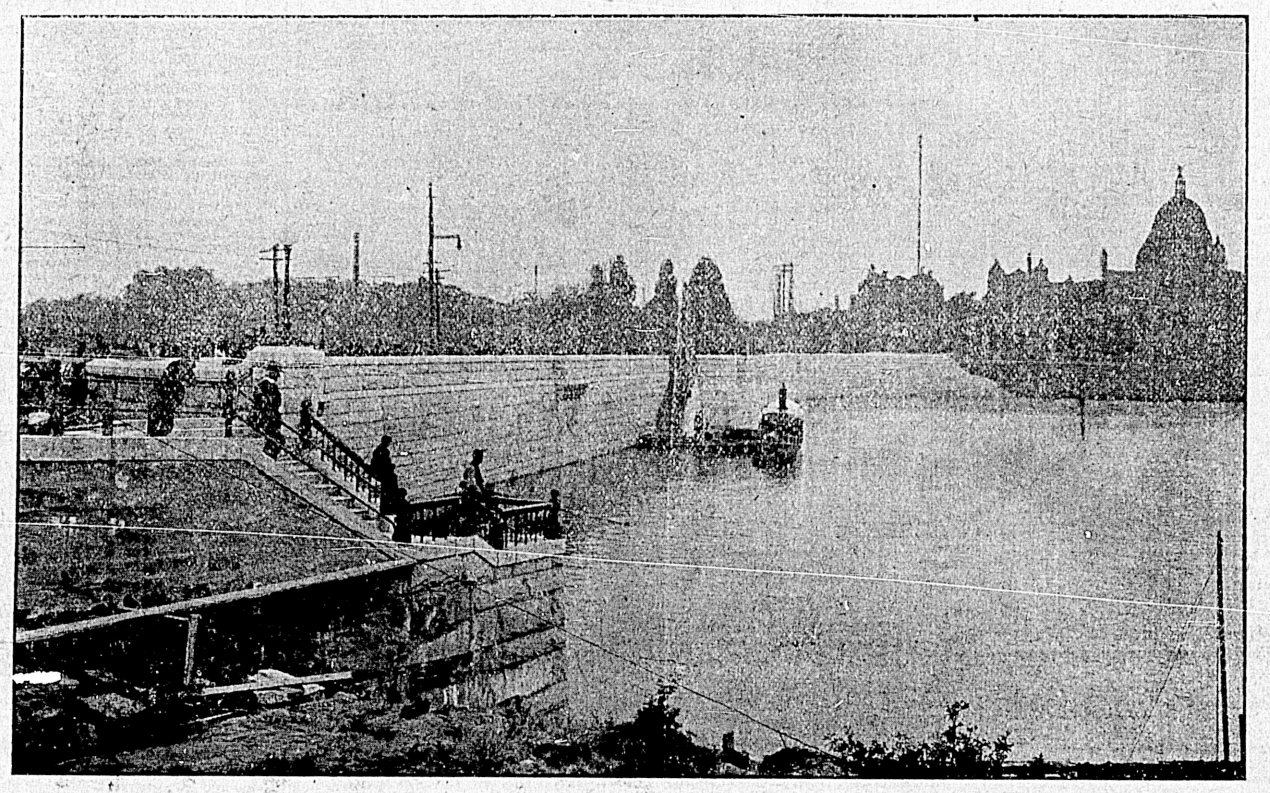
Disraeli's failure on this occasion was not due to nervous timidity, but to the less amiable fault of over-confident fluency, to the young member's irritating, self-assurance of manner, inspired, perhaps, by the conviction that he was about to leap into Parliamentary fame at a single bound. This, with his foppish attire, his affected gesture and the knowledge of his rapid change of political opinion, caused the British Radical and Irish Repealers, both led by the lusty lungs of O'Connell, to indulge in roars of ironical laughter and other disconcerting cries. "The impatience of the House," writes Hansard, lapsing into the quaintly descriptive, "would not allow the honorable member to finish his speech, and during the greater part of the time the honorable member was upon his legs he was so much interrupted that it was impossible to hear what the honorable member said."

Joseph Addison, the most charming and easy of writers, made but one attempt to speak, and that was an unredeemed and unredeemable failure. Yet his muteness was no bar to his promotion, for though his voice was never heard in the House of Commons he became a Secretary of State. In May 1709 he went to Ireland as Chief Secretary and sat in the Irish House of Commons as a member for Cavan, while, as the custom was then, retaining his seat in the British Parliament. His maiden speech in the Irish Legislature was even a more ludicrous failure. He began: "Mr. Speaker, I conceive," and then paused as if frightened by his own voice. "I conceive Mr. Speaker," he said again in louder tones, as if to draw the still small voice of self-depreciation that spoke upbraidingly to him within. Again he stopped and stood silent, until aroused by the ironical cries of "Hear him; Hear him," when he once more set out with "Sir, I conceive." But power of further utterance was denied him, and he had perforce to resume his seat. A witty member rising immediately indulged in rather a broad joke. "Sir," said he, "the honorable member has conceived three times and brought forth nothing."

Pitt entered the house as member for Appleby on January 23rd, 1780, in his twenty-first year. On February 26th following he made his maiden speech in support of a bill introduced by Edmund Burke for the reduction of the Civic list. Lord Nugent was speaking against the Bill, when Pitt as a member of the Opposition, was asked by some supporter of the measure to reply. He gave a doubtful answer to the request, and later on, while Lord Nugent continued his speech, decided that, as he had nothing important to say, he would not interpose in the debate. But, his friends understanding that he had agreed to speak, called upon him the moment Lord Nugent sat down. Pitt was therefore forced to rise; but though somewhat unprepared, he was neither embarrassed nor disconcerted, and he spoke very effectively in favor of economical reform. The young member's first appearance is thus described in "The Parliamentary History (which we now call Hansard). The Honorable William Pitt, son of the late Earl of Chatham, now rose for the first time, and in his speech directly in answer to a matter that had fallen out in the course of the debate, displayed great and astonishing powers of eloquence. His voice is rich and striking; his manner easy and eloquent; his language beautiful and luxuriant. He gave, in the first essay, a specimen of eloquence not unworthy the son of his immortal parent." We learn from other sources that Burke was moved to tears. "It is not a chip of the old block," he exclaimed to those sitting near him, "it is the old block itself." Lord North, the Prime Minister, declared it was the best first speech he had ever heard. "Young Pitt will be one of the first men in Parliament," said a mem-

(To be Continued.)

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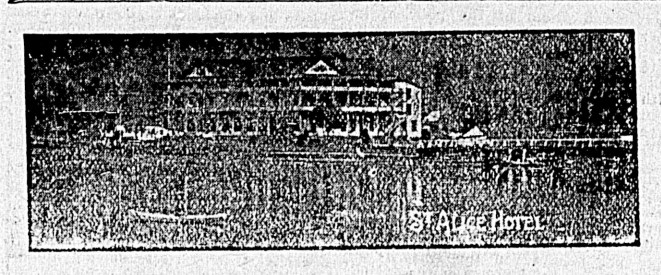
Showing one of the Gorge Ferries at the Landing and the Parliament Buildings in the Background



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Religious Situation of Japan

By Edward A. Wicher, B.D., Kobe, Japan.

The immediate and wide-reaching effects of the war upon the progress of Christianity in this country are in part already apparent. The past antagonism to Christianity has been not so much a dislike of the new religion in itself as a dread of the political influence which it might come to exercise. In other words Christianity seems to the Japanese to be a part of the West and Western nations, of whom they, with all other Asiatics, have a profound distrust. Many of them still have the old haunting fear of a covert attempt on the part of foreign sovereigns to subdue them by conquering them. They have watched with fearful suspicion the closing in of the European nations, England, France, Russia and Germany, upon the Asiatic nations, China, Siam, Korea and Japan. They have not believed in the sincerity of the professions of any one of them; they have believed that the foreigners came to the East simply to exploit their treasures, to seize their land, to carry away their gold, yes, and to steal also their very wives and daughters. They have seen the evident helplessness of China and shuddered.

For their part at least they have resolved to hold their own; and with this resolution, sometimes almost desperate, they have framed their laws so that no foreigner can buy a foot of land outside of the narrow limits of the concessions in the treaty ports. For thirty years they even refused to allow their women legally to marry with the Westerners. And yet to their most thoughtful spirits the avalanche of ruin seemed often to be moving even nearer. Even the United States, which, not being a participant in the seizures of Asiatic soil, had their confidence in larger measure than the European powers, placed herself also, in their eyes, in the same category of the greedy, when she annexed the Hawaiian Islands and took possession of the Phillipines.

But the most awful danger has always threatened from the side of Russia. The Bear is the nightmare of all the modern history of Japan, a terrible monster, distorted and grim, crossing the vast stretches of a continent, leaving death and ruin in his tracks, creeping nearer and nearer, and watching with his hungry eyes for the favorable moment to rush and grasp his prey and crush it in his cruel embrace. And this Russia is also "holy" Russia, a most Christian country, whose mission aries had built a vast cathedral, the most magnificent ecclesiastial edifice in the empire, within sight of the imperial palace of Tokio, a covert threat, as it seemed to many, of a time when a Rusian governor would hold his court in the Japanese capital.

And what was Japan to do to meet the danger which she regarded as imminent? She saw plainly that in order to hold her own in the struggle for the survival of the fittest, she must have warships and guns, soldiers trained in foreign methods of warfare and civilians instructed in foreign branches of learning. In like manner she adopted many other Western inventions, such as railways, telegraphs, political parties, elections and newspapers. Finding that she could move more quickly in boots than in clogs, she began to use Western footgear. But it was all a part of the same struggle, and the end of it was the safety and glory of Japan.

No mistake could be greater than to imagine that Japan takes up Western things and thoughts simply because she is enamoured of Western civilization. There are still multitudes of her citizens who would prefer to have everything made purely native; and all do prefer very many native things to the corresponding foreign articles.

From what has been said it will now be apparent why it was that so many of the statesmen who were so influential in the introduction of constitutional government and Western science were also the most resolute opponents of Christianity, and the foremost advocates of the so-called "pure Shinto," a a religion in which they did not always believe themselves, but which they thought would be good for the people. They were very eager to procure Christian gunboats, but they were not, to say the least, enthusiastic, in their reception of the Christian missionaries.

But during the past decade, according to the unanimous testimony of teachers, traders, diplomats and missionaries, there has taken place a great change in the sentiment of the country. Japan has learned to distinguish between the political aims of the two great English-speaking nations on the one hand and those of Russia on the other. When she sought relief from the disabilities of the old treaties of 1868, and recognition as a full-grown responsible nation in her own right, Russia was her persistent opponent, other powers were distrustful or indifferent, Great Britain and the United States were her friends. It was the friendship of the last named that made possible the treaties of 1898, which admitted her to the full rights of the council board of the nations. Then later, in 1901, the insular power of Europe entered into a close alliance with the insular power of Asia, thus according unto her honors which she had never before bestowed upon any nation.

Japan has also watched the negotiations which arose out of the Boxer troubles in China. She has seen the merciless exaction of certain of the allied powers, and especially of Russia, whose soldiers surpassed the Boxers in cruelty and barbarity; she has also seen the moderation of the demands of the two English-speaking powers, who had been by far the greater sufferers.

She knows, moreover, that in the present struggle her best friends are these same two nations, while the others just in proportion as they are Christian, are also friendly. Even the coolie in the street, to whom last of all this knowledge comes, is now fully aware that the foreigner whom he meets is his friend, and that he is the representative of millions across the mysterious sea, who are sympathetically watching him in his brave undertaking. During the past four weeks a fresh wave of kindly feeling for the foreigner has swept across the country, and with this kindliness comes also a new receptivity for the gospel of Jesus Christ.

For a few years past the large intermediate mission schools, such as the Doshisha (Congregational,' Meiji Gaku-Doshisha (Congregational), Meiji Gaku-(Canadian Methodist), have been subject to certain disabilities as compared with the government schools of the same grade. Prior to 1899 they had been officially licensed as private Chu Gadko (middle schools) on equal terms with the graduates of the public Chu Gadko. But now the government, partly influenced by a desire to secure uniformity in the educational system and partly by the anti-missionary utterances of certain resident foreigners, issued an ordinance which forbade all religious teaching and services "even outside the regular courses of instruction" within the buildings or under the auspices of those schools which enjoyed special license. For the Christian missionary the choice lay between the surrender of the advantages of official recognition and the elimination of everything distinctively Christian from the curriculum. Needless to say he decided that Christian mission schools existed for the propagation of Christianity.

Now an ordinance appearing in the official gazette of January 25th happily removes all the burdens by which the mission schools have been impeded, so that the youth from one of these has as clear a way to the imperial university as his rival from the purely secular school under the control of the department.

The next significant fast is the appointment of certain Christian ministers along with the Shinto and Buddhist priests to accompany the soldiers going into Korea. This is the first time such official recognition has been given to the Christian religion. Moreover, to every Japanese soldier is presented by the British and Foreign Bible Society a copy of the Gospel and Acts, neatly bound in a form which he can carry with him in his knapsack, the government co-operating in the distribution.

Christian leaders here do not desire a nation won in a day, swept out of a purified Buddhism into the Christian church. This could only mean the re-baptism of heathen practices with Christian names, while the heart of the people was not stirred. They do desire that the church will grow just as rapidly as the new believers can be instructed and assimilated by the church already existing. So shall the life of the church grow deeper in experience at the same time that it increases in fulness.

If the time of war brings its special trials and hardships—churches emptied of their young men, treasuries failing, and an absorption in thoughts widely alien from religion, it nevertheless brings other special opportunities for ministering to the wounded, caring for the widows and orphans of the fallen and showing the attractiveness of a religion which is not of empty words alone, but also of loving deeds. Especially is this a time in which the consequence of the strengthening of the bonds of international comity, the national attitude towards Christianity is becoming kindlier and the way is thus being prepared for its readier acceptance as soon as the distractions of war have ceased.—The Westminster.



MRS RONALD GRAHAM MURRAY.
PHOTO BY AITKE DUPONT

One of the visitors at Newport this summer is Mrs. Ronald Graham Murray, who, with her husband, has been at Wakehurst visiting Mr. and Miss Van Alen. Mrs. Murray is a daughter of Sir David Baird, a granddaughter of the late Lord Blantyre and a cousin of the young Duchess of Sutherland. Few strangers have been more delight fully entertained in Newport than Mr. and Mrs. Murray.

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Mail and Empire.

To hold a regius professorship at Oxford University is indeed a distinction. Dr. William Osler has fittingly crowned his most distinguished career of having this great honor conferred on him. King Edward having approved the appointment, it will become a fact when the fall term opens. It may be confidently predicted that the occas'on of Dr. Osler's resignation from the principalship of Johns Hopkins University will be marked by some unusual manifestation of the affection and esteem with which William Osler is there regarded. The great Baltimore university and hospital, over the destinies of which Dr. Osler has presided for several years will be conscious of the honor confered upon them by the Oxford appointment. It is by no means a frequent occurrence for professors in American colleges to be promoted to Oxford, and when such an appointment is made the university so distinguished is not inclined to let the incident pass unnoticed. For the sake of John Hopkins, if not for that of Dr. Osler, we may expect a fanfare of journalistic trumpets.

INTELLECTUAL PRODUCT OF CANADA.

We can already see, in our mind's eye the eulogisms of "another brilliant American," and a "famous son of Maryland." It is not the habit of many United States journals to enquire too closely into the nationality of a resident who becomes famous. The idea seems to be that when a man is in the United States he is of the United States. Canada, however, as most Canadians are aware, may claim Dr. Osler for her own. He was born in Ontario, and was educated here. Although his studies were pursued in England and Germany, it was in the city of Toronto that he was subjected to the influence that was chiefly responsible for the shaping of his future career. A long residence in the United States has not weakened the sturdy fibre of his patriotism, and he is today as staunch a Canadian as his brother, E. B. Osler, one of Toronto's representatives in the Dominion Parliament. Dr. Osler has always kept a warm place in his heart for brother Canadians in the United States, and many of them might be found to bear testimony to the private services Dr. Osler has always been willing to render a countryman in a foreign land.

FOUR FAMOUS BROTHERS.

It may well be doubted if there is a family anywhere that can point to four more distinguished sons than the Oslers. Britten Bath Osler, one of the greatest criminal lawyers of his day, is dead. The others are Edmund Boyd Osler, M. P., Hon. Featherston Osler, who once declined a seat in the Supreme Court of Canada, and Dr. William Osler, just appointed to the regius professorship of medicine in Oxford University. To mention the great trials in which the late B. B. Osler appeared as leading counsel for the Crown would be to give a summary of the causes celebres of Ontario for 15 or 20 years. As a forsenic orator his superior was not to be found in his generation. Indeed, it may be said of every case in which he addressed the jury, that the opposing counsel never failed to implore the 12 good men and true not to be influenced by the eloquence of the great lawyer for the Crown. Britten Bath Osler's death left a gap in the legal profession which has not yet been filled. Edmund Boyd Osler has a national reputation as a financier, and Judge Osler is one of the most distinguished of Canadian jurists.

STUDIED UNDER DR. BOVELL.

William Osler, whose fame is probably more widespread than that of any of his brothers, was born at Bondhead, Ont., on July 12, 1849, the youngest son of Rev. F. L. Osler, M. A., a Church of England clergyman. His first steps along the thorny path of knowledge were taken at Trinity College School, Port Hope. He then came to Toronto, and took a medical course at Trinity University. Here he met the late Dr. Bovell, a famous doctor in his day and under this admirable master he studied medicine for three years. Next he proceeded to McGill, and was graduated in 1872. By this time it was quite apparent that there was a brilliant future for young Osler, and he was advised to continue his studies abroad. He took a course at University College, in London, Eng., after which he proceeded to Berlin, and later on to Vienna, where he took lectures from some of the greatest physicians in Europe. He returned to Canada and then his real career began.

HAD A CHAIR AT McGILL.

Dr. Osler's first position was that of a chair in McGill on physiology and pathology, which he occupied just thirty years ago. In 1883 he was made a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in the following year won the Galstonian professorship for the year. In October, 1884, he was appointed to the chair of clinical medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. This important post he held until he was called to Baltimore in 1889 as lecturer on the principal and practice of medicine in the Johns Hopkins University, and as physician to the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Ever since then Dr. Osler has been at Johns Hopkins, for the past few years as the guiding spirit of that great institution.

IS A RENOWNED PATHOLOGIST.

Some of the honorary degrees and appointments he has won are the Cartwright lectureship at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1887; president of the Canadian Medical Association, 1885; LL.D. of McGill, Yale, Aberdeen and Edinburgh, and D. C. L., Toronto. On the occasion of the presentation of the McGill degree, in 1895, Dr. Osler's name was mentioned for the principalship of the Montreal University, but his position at Baltimore was deemed the more useful, and the doctor remained with Johns Hopkins. Dr. Osler has been called "the most delightful speaker on medical subjects in America," and the Baltimore American once said of him that "some of the operations he has performed are most marvelous." It is not, however, as a speaker or as a skilful surgeon that he takes rank with the foremost medical men of his day, but as an original investigator into various diseases. As a pathologist it may be doubted if there is his superior on the continent. His books on the various subjects he has specially investigated, are everywhere accepted as authority. He is, indeed, looked to from all parts of this continent as a court of appeal when doctors differ. Dr. Osler will add lustre to the famous professorship to which he has been called.

OCEAN'S BURIED TREASURES.

Every reader of the newspapers has heard from time to time of the efforts being made by divers to reach the wrecks of vessels that in years past have gone to the bottom of the ocean carrying with them large amounts of coin and bullion. The most recent search of the kind is one undertaken by Greek divers under the Turkish government and the treasure discovered in the Russian admiral's ship sunk at Tcherman at the time of the naval battle of 1770, when the Turkish fleet was completely destroyed. The search has continued with striking success. These fortunate divers have become rich, but the Turkish government has also obtained some large amounts, inasmuch as it has reserved for itself the lion's share. The fact is that the Russian vessel, which sank in a depth of thirty fathoms, abounds in pieces of gold and silver. At first the divers paid attention to the former only, of which they found full sacks. These pieces are mostly single, double and quadruple ducats.

It has already been announced that on the first shipment to Constantinople the divers obtained for their part the sum of 276,000 francs. The daily work of the divers amounts to from 5000 to 10,000 pieces of gold. A special boat of the admiralty, manned by officers of the Turkish navy and by a government inspector, is stationed continually at this point. Each sack drawn from the water is registered and the pieces counted and a receipt given to the divers.

It appears that the bottom of the sea is strewn with silver pieces, which have the dimensions and the weight of French crowns of 5 francs. Besides this money, the divers have drawn up various other precious objects, gold and silver crosses, jewels, images, swords, canes, especially an evangel, of which the binding of gold is ornamented with precious stones of great value. This is not the first time that such enterprises have been undertaken for the purpose of discovering riches buried in the sea, but they have seldom yielded the desired results.

It would be difficult to give even a summary of the innumerable fortunes engulfed. Among others an English bark, which founded in 1799 off the coast of Holland, had on board ingots of gold and silver valued at about $30,000,000 of which a very small part was recovered. The Royal Charter went down near the Moelfram with a cargo worth about $2,000,000. The greatest fortune engulfed was in the shipwreck of the French sailing vessel off the coast of Trafalgar. It carried a ton and a half of gold plates and five tons of silver plates, whose destination was the famous cathedral of St. Jean de Malte. There were also a large number of precious stones, designed to embellish some relics contained in the cathedral, as well as to adorn various religious objects belonging to chevaliers of the order and kept by them in their chapel.—Exchange.

Sir John Price was extremely eccentric. He married three wives, and kept the two first after their demise, embalmed, placing them in his chamber, one on each side of his bed. The third lady refused him the honor of her hand till he had removed the dead rivals and interred them.

WHERE ENGLAND'S SPENDING MONEY IS GOING.

From London Daily Mail.

It is an old truth that when love grows cold the fault lies not always in the frozen heart. As an American has said, "Almost every freezee has very probably struck a freezer." And so it is with trade. When buyers become chilly, it is wise to ask whether the goods offered for purchase are of the "freezer" variety.

Chairmen of hotel and railway companies, jewelers, dressmakers, wine merchants, and, at last, undertakers complain that most people have apparently less money than they formerly had to spend.

I doubt whether this is the case. People have the same money, but they are now spending it by paying for the things they once had which cost far too much; they have learnt too that the charges for hotel accommodation, restaurant food, the simplest clothes and the most ordinary wine are outrageous, and the reaction against such unfairness is as vehement as it will prove, I believe, decisive.

No one in the world pays so much as the English for common necessities and commonplace comforts, refinements and pleasures. This has been said often, but it ought to be repeated until it ceases to be true. The sole thing to be said in defence of high charges is that no fault, at least, can be found with what is to be obtained—if one will pay absurdly for it; and one soon finds that inexpensive things, or persons, are bad, incompetent, and in the long run ruinous at any price.

Take, for instance, the unspeakable sufferings of a woman of taste at the hands of a cheap English dressmaker, or the inferior food kept by the small shopkeeper, or the unclean rooms at hotels of less reputation than the most praised.

The country is still rich, but it is no longer the fashion to save. Where money was once hoarded, it is now kept in perpetual circulation. And it has been seen that the persons who have suffered the worst losses are those who have made, out of hardly earned, or inherited, capital, injudicious investments. Three-fourths of the distressed have actually placed out at interest most considerable sums of ready money which could have been far better used in buying land, works of art, books, precious stones, good furniture or the like, or in traveling and sane recreations—things to look at and things to remember.

I can hear the objection being raised that neither beautiful objects nor charming trips are productive—except in offering joys to the imagination. But many investments play exclusively on the imaginative faculties, and are, moreover, invisible to the eye. If all investments were regarded as speculations, the matter would be different. Speculation is a form of gambling, and one pays for the excitement of suspense. One has what is called a "run" for one's money.

The greater number of investors, however, live under the impression that they are thrifty, sensible and superior. They deplore the extravagance of the age and they want ten or fifteen per cent. They recommend thoughts for the morrow, but they would tear any Chairman to pieces who offered them no more than the income produced by their capital if it were invested in Consols or Foreign Government securities.

And this desire for big dividends is precisely why the prices at hotels are great, the railways are so slack, wines are so adulterated and nasty, clothes are so dear, and labor everywhere in England is so languid or else so sulky. If one wants a couple of rooms or a small house papered in a style which any French workman in a remote province would accomplish perfectly for a few francs, one must call in one of the leading firms, who, at excessive rates, will execute the commission decently.

And as it is with the crafts, so it is with the learned professions. All professional men not of the first-class, or of good position in the second, are the main cause of the desolation in many families. The fees of the mediocre man may be very small, but the one art he knows is the art of working up a long bill, and it is not too much to say that for any important matter the best advice in the market is not too dear.

Unhappily one does not know how important a matter may become, and the high fee or the great individual in his own department alarms many of the prudent, and is also beyond the means of an infinite number of persons. Beyond the means of that infinite number, it may be said, at the beginning of the game. But, by the time the affair is ended one way or another it will be found that the poor man has paid more for a useless opinion than his rich neighbor for an expert's counsel.

Then we are told that the booksellers and publishers are suffering. If they are suffering it is not because people do not care to read, but because very few know how to write. Any author can persuade kind professional friends to review his composition in extravagant terms. The public, however, has been so wearied with rhapsodies and so disappointed with the false hopes raised by insincere recommendation, that it no longer pays much heed to the bookseller's cajolery. Books are now sold on the strength of private opinions, and those that are the least advertised often yield, beyond any doubt, the largest returns.

It is well known in the book trade that educated authors, if encouraged, ruin the demand for inferior stuff by amateurs, which may be bought for a trifle and sold at three times the profit of a book of an acknowledged artist.

THE TASTE FOR BOOKS.

The folly of this method is not discovered by the tradesman till too late. He ruins his own market and tries to vitiate the taste of that average customer who has no critical faculty. The customer in question, while he may not have heard of the best literature, soon revolts, he knows not why, at the worst; he buys no more books. A highly distinguished foreign politician told me that when he applied at one of our fashionable book-shops for certain works of Thomas Hardy, Rudyard Kipling and Henry James, he was told they could be "ordered." Meanwhile he was urged to purchase some ignoble novels of the very last degree of foolishness—this side of sheer imbecility. My friend hopes that the bookseller's trade may continue to be "depressed," and he regards it as a sign of growing intelligence in the English nature that such a "trade" is on the decline.

Let us hasten to say that the so-called old-fashioned firms are too wise to adopt this disastrous policy. Where things have severely suffered, it will be found pretty generally that they have been beaten by better things, or they have depreciated intrinsically for mortal reasons. People no longer buy with such recklessness; they are beginning to demand their money's worth.

One hears that the London season now ending has been the worst on record. To quote from an able article:

"Never before have there been so few big balls—a number of the great houses have not been opened at all this year. Country magnates have very largely abstained from coming to town. Foreign visitors who contributed much to the gaiety of the season have noticeably stayed away. The great summer functions have been very much neglected. Ascot, Sandown, and now Goodwood have not been as crowded and smart as usual."

THE FORGOTTEN BLESSING.

The critics of this condition of affairs insist on attributing it entirely to the lack of funds. It seems to have occurred to no one that the wealthy class are surfeited with the perpetual round of luncheons, dinners, balls, theatre parties, and week-end parties which go on and on all the year round—if not in London, at other places where the same people meet again and do the same things and reiterate the same conversations. It was once a pleasure to come to London for six weeks in the height of the season. It is now a bore from which the richest are too glad to fly.

Indeed, it is only those of moderate means who think it necessary to put in an appearance at this played-out period of the year. The fact is that most people are exhausted: they want rest. The most frivolous and dissipated have a genuine longing to enjoy that forgotten plessing, home life.

The change was inevitable, for, with all the will in the world, it is impossible for any human being to be eternally on parade. So far from feeling any melancholy at the new signs of the times, I detect a wholesale reassertion of humanity's sanest instincts. I heard a millionaire declare the other evening that his fee for witnessing one of this season's comedies was three thousand guineas, exclusive of his omnibus fare to and from the theatre (he has five motors) and the price of a bowl of bread and milk in his own dining-room—after the performance.

He, too, is very tired indeed.—John Oliver Hobbes in London Daily Mail.

IN THE DEEPEST MOURNING.

"Who was at the party, Aunt Jenny?" we asked of an old colored woman who came by not long since.

"Weilum, dey 'uz lot o' folks. Dar 'uz Billie, an' Nez, an' Kate, an' re Widder Jones."

"The widow? Why, her husband has just died."

"Sholy, marm; an' I tell yo', her mo'nin' hit 'uz mighty black."—Nashville Banner.

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To All Shippers

Victoria, B. C., July 18, 1904.

Beginning July 18, 1904, we will discontinue handling freight on our passenger trains, but will inaugurate a freight train leaving Victoria every evening (Sunday excepted). To ship by this train it will be necessary to deliver freight at this station not later than 4:30 p. m. Shipments received later than this time will be held till the day following.

For all stations on the V. & S. Railway, Port Guichon, Ladner, Cloverdale and New Westminster, freight will be accepted up till 4:30 p. m. for delivery the following day.

For Beaver Point, Pender Island, Galiano Island, Moresby Island, Saturna Island—Tuesday and Friday, up till 4:30 p.m., for delivery the following day.

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LEAVE VICTORIA, 4 P. M.
S.S. Humboldt, Sept. 6, 15, 25.
LEAVE SEATTLE, 9 A. M.
City of Seattle, City of Topeka, Cottage City, Sept. 1, 3, 9, 12, 14, 18, 21, 27, 28, 30.
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Victoria & Sidney Railway, train leaving Victoria at 7:00 a. m., connects at Sidney with steamer Iroquois.

MONDAY—For Nanaimo, calling at Pier Island, Fulford Harbor, Ganges Harbor, Mayne Island, Fernwood, North Galiano, Gabriola.

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For further information and tickets apply to Victoria-Sidney Ry., Market building.

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KNOWN BY DIFFERENT NAMES.

The late Dean Everett of the Harvard Divinity School missed a train at a country station and had to spend a long, dreary day in the town "hotel." Finally, in desperation, he asked the proprietor to bring him a checkerboard. To the aged dean's consternation the man returned with a bottle of whisky and two glasses.

"Why, what this? I asked for a checkerboard," said the dean.

"Oh! I know what you wanted all right," was the reply. "We call it by lots of different names down here."

THE ABBE PEROSI.

The story is told to the traveler in cathedral and began examining the organ to try. It was a fine organ, which not even the organist quite understood, and when, with some reluctance, the organist allowed the stranger to play, the cathedral was filled with sounds that its walls had never heard before. As the stranger played, pulling out stops never before combined, and working slowly up to the full organ, the cathedral filled, and it was not until a vast congregation had wondered at his gift that the stranger told his name. He was Dom Lorenzo Perosi, the popular but unassuming abbe, whose new opera, "Leo" was performed at the Vatican in connection with the close of the Pope's jubilee.

LAND OF EASY CREDIT.

To the Dick Swivelers of this or any other generation Japan is the land of the blest, says the London Chronicle, for credit abounds there and cash is never demanded. In shops, hotels, everywhere, there are provided paper tablets, with tear-off leaves and a pencil. Instead of paying over money the customer is asked only for a chit—the amount of his purchase and signature. On offering to pay a barber for a shave the answer is, "We can't bother making up cash now. Give us a chit and wait till the end of the month."

For this same simple chit lodgings, meals, drinks, clothes, etc., may be obtained. Only the railways demand cash, and among the Europeans in Yokohama only tourists carry money. Every one else makes his way with chits. Two years are generally allowed for the fulfillment of these promises to pay, and three years are the limit. But some keep on chitting for ten years, though the custom is to pay up monthly or yearly. Despite the manifold temptations thus afforded the number of chits dishonored is relatively small.

SOLID SILVER FURNITURE.

A prominent Sheffield firm has just received at the hands of an Eastern potentate an order on a scale of magnificence never before heard of in either the city itself or the country at large.

One's thoughts turn to the Arabian Nights when mention is made of a bedroom suite in solid silver, but such is the character of the order just placed in Sheffield. The name of the customer is so far secret, and the only information which can be obtained is that the instructions have come from the Far East, and that the question of price is only a minor consideration.

The designs are of Oriental character, and of a most elaborate description. The suite, which is in solid silver throughout, includes a bedstead, a cabinet, a dressing table, a dozen chairs, three foot baths and three hot water cans.

The bedstead is of the most ornate character. Each of the four pillars will be surmounted by gracefully modeled female figures nearly three feet in height. The moulding of the room and other decorations will also be in sterling silver.

An enormous weight of silver will be used in the manufacture, and the drawings show the designs throughout to be of a highly artistic character.

EXISTENCE OF THE FABLED ATLANTIS.

The much-vexed question of the existence of a continent between Europe and America, which is now usually relegated to the domain of myth, has still some strong advocates. A recent effort to establish the truth of the story is thus described in the Revue Scientifique (Paris, July 16):

"Numerous geologists have advanced the opinion that there must have once existed an Atlantic continent, joining Europe and America. Mr. R. F. Scharff is one of the warmest partizans of this hypothesis, which has raised up even more objectors than advocates. Mr. Scharff asserts that Portugal was connected with the Azores and Madeira up to the Miocene epoch, and that it was not until the Tertiary epoch that the sea began to encroach on the land that joined Morocco to South America by way of the Canaries and St. Helena. The author thus attempts to refute Wallace's objections to his hypothesis:

"Objection 1.—In studying the coleoptera of Madeira, it is found that a great number of species of feeble flight, very numerous in southern Europe, are not represented. Consequently, the strip of land that would have conducted them to Madeira did not exist. Answer—The chief species of central Europe decrease from east to west until they are only slightly represented; hence we should not find these in Madeira and the Azores.

"Objection 2.—The Atlantic islands are eruptive and cannot be the remains of a level country. Answer—The nature of the ground as described by Wallace does not correspond to the modern data of geology.

"Objection 3.—There is no trace of terrestrial mammals that originated in the islands. Rats, rabbits and weasels were carried there by man. Answer—This argument seems to be in contradiction to a number of historic facts. Thus, the Island of Flores was called Rabbit island before the first Portuguese expedition, and the Azores owe their name to the great quantity of buzzards that were found there.

"The author accompanies these answers with geological and zoological studies on which he bases them. He says, finally, that we have historic proof that at one time land at the water surface was observed between Madeira and Europe, though the depth of the ocean in this region is now nearly 4,000 meters" (13,120 feet.)—Translation made for the Literary Digest.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

The same diligent genius that enables a landscape gardener in Japan to compass within a few square yards of land a forest, a bridge-spanned stream, a waterfall and lake, a chain of terraced hills, gardens of chrysanthemums, hyacinths, peonies and pinks, a beetling crag crowned with a dwarfed conifer, and through all the dainty park meandering paths with here a shrine and there a dainty summer house, has made it possible for the farmers of the empire to build up on less than 19,000 square miles of arable land the most remarkable agricultural nation the world has known. If all the tillable acres of Japan were merged into one field, a man in an automobile, traveling at the rate of fifty miles per hour, could skirt the entire perimeter of arable Japan in eleven hours. Upon this narrow freehold Japan has reared a nation of imperial power, which is determined to enjoy commercial pre-eminence over all the world of wealth and opportunity from Siberia to Siam, and already, by force of arms, is driving from the shores of Asia the greatest monarchy of Europe.

The secret of the success of the little Daybreak Kingdom has been a mystery to many students of nations. Patriotism does not explain the riddle of its strength, neither can commerce, nor military equipment, nor manufacturing skill. Western nations will fail fully to grasp the secret of the dynamic intensity of Japan today, and will dangerously underestimate the formidable possibilities of the Greater Japan—the Dai Nippon—of tomorrow, until they begin to study seriously the agricultural triumphs of that empire. For Japan, more scientifically than any other nation, past or present, has perfected the art of sending the roots of its civilization enduringly into the soil.

Progressive experts of high authority throughout the Occident now admit that in all the annals of agriculture there is nothing that ever approached the scientific skill of Sunrise husbandry. Patient diligence, with knowledge of the chemistry of soil and the physiology of plants, have yielded results that have astounded the most advanced agriculturists in Western nations.—Booklovers' Magazine.

SEPPUKU.

A vast amount of misconception prevails in Europe concerning what is vulgarly termer harakiri. This word is never used by any other than illiterate persons in Japan. Among the educated classes the term employed is seppuku. It is wrong to suppose that Japanese soldiers and sailors are prone to throw away their lives vainly. Seppuku, in ancient times, was an honorable death, but it is only resorted to in extreme circumstances. As the Japanese proverb puts it, "Sei wa katashi, Shi wa yasushi"—"Life is difficult, death is easy." For any person to commit suicide merely as a way out of a difficulty was esteemed, and is still, a cowardly act. To take one's own life is easy enough as a means of procuring relief from trouble, but to live on, despite difficulties, being a harder matter, is the more creditable, and this is the meaning to be attached to the proverb, which was quite as much force today among Japanese as it ever had.

The cause of so many soldiers and sailors—take the case of the Kin Shiu Maru as an example—preferring death to capture was something widely different from that which has been assigned. The people of Japan at large, soldiers and sailors included, had heard so much of the Russian atrocities at Blagovestchensk, of the Russian treatment of the Chinese at the time of the Boxer troubles, and of General Mitchenko's famous utterance that the Russians had "no ropes, but arms," significant of the short shift that would be given to captives, that the prospect of falling alive into Russian hands came in reality to be regarded as far worse than death. It was the firm belief that barbarous treatment would be meted out to them that led so many, despite the injunction convened in the proverb, to shoot or stab themselves when capture was inevitable.

Cases of seppuku, as a matter of fact, were extremely rare, and cases of ordinary suicide, though more frequent, were the expression of a widespread conviction that only in this way could an ignominious existence be avoided.—London Morning Post.

DRUM AND BANJO FIRST MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Music's first step was the drum. As you wander through the displays made of the primitive musical instruments of savage races, those that have only one have the drum. Music began with thumps on a calabash likely enough, and, later on, the skin of wild animal was drawn over the mouth of the calabash. The bass drum of the Sousa band is not so far removed from the calabash drum that its cousinship can't be recognized. In the German East Africa exhibit are the drums of the blacks who inhabit the territory which Germany is now conquering. They are all temptingly labelled "Hands off." It requires great fortitude not to thump an African war drum with the forefinger nail; and Chinese gongs are quite irresistible.

With drums the sense of rhythm in the human mentality is first expressed. The Indian adds his "kiyi," and most savages accompany the drum with the voice. It must have been a long time before the first reed pipe was invented to increase the volume of the barbarian orchestra. Many semi-civilized peoples seem to have stopped there. They stopped at the first tune. Stringed instruments came next. The banjo in its varied forms is repeated through all the nations. The Chinese show their three-stringed snakeskin guitar, and from Burmah and India come instruments that are twanged with the fingers. The naked little Igorrote boys stretch a taut cord triangularly about on the top of three pegs in the ground and keep time with the dance of the older Igorrotes near by. The musical instruments of savage tribes are of little interest to see unless they are played on. Who would not give much—at least a quarter—to hear these first Orphean lutes and lyres vivified by savage lips or hands?

SENATOR VEST'S TRIBUTE TO THE DOG.

The most famous speech of Senator Vest, of Missouri, who died on Tuesday, August 9th,, at his home in Missouri, aged seventy-four, was delivered in a case at law where a farmer had been sued by a neighbor whose faithful dog he had maliciously shot. All through the trial—during the giving of the evidence and the argument of the plaintiff's counsel—Vest sat silent, his eyes closed, his head bowed upon his breast, seemingly oblivious of all that was going on. When at length the time came for him to speak, he rose slowly, and, in a monotonous voice, without gesture or appearance of effort, said:

The one absolutely unselfish friend that man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog. A man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground, where the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fiercely, if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer; he will lick the wounds and sores that come in encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as though he were a prince. When all other friends desert he remains. When riches take wings and reputation falls to pieces he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journey through the heavens. If fortune drives the master forth an outcast in the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him, to guard against danger, to fight against his enemies. And when the last scene of all comes, and death takes the master in its embrace, and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by the graveside will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws, his eyes sad, but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even in death.

The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff,sa.a. po. aaAh!, ay :,akoMo ayn.f tnf without leaving their seats.

EXPORTING IRON ORE.

"It is a significant fact that a prominent concern having iron mines in the Lake Champlain region has, aided by cheap ocean freights, been exporting considerable quantities of ore in the last two months, both to Scotland and to Belgium," says the New York Journal of Commerce. "It is significant of the abnormal condition of the iron and steel industry in this country that we should export such a bulky raw material while many of our furnaces, foundries and steel works are idle, instead of converting it by our own labor and skill into much more valuable forms for the foreign markets. Ore cannot be got out as cheaply in the Lake Champlain region as in the Lake Superior, but it can be got to the sea coast at much less cost. It can then be sent across the ocean at a profit when it cannot be disposed of at any of our own manufacturing centers, which have more available supplies of which they are making no use. But with cheap ores in various parts of the country, and with all the appliances of reduction, conversion and manufacture in excess of our requirements, why should we have to sell the material in Scotland and Belgium, to give their labor and capital employment, instead of employing our own and supplying the markets to which the final-products go? It is simply because the industry here has been 'jacked-up' to an artificial level of high cost and high prices that incapacitates it for healthy competition."

NIHILISM AND WAR.

The assassination of Minister von Plehwe, following so closely on the heels of that of General Bobrikoff, recalls the days of the great Terrorist conspiracy which culminated in the assassination of Alexander II. There is an evident relation between war and revolution in Russia. Immediately after the Napoleonic wars which had a profound effect on the life of Russia, involving as they did, not only the invasion, the burning of the Kremlin and Moscow, and the calamitous retreat of the French army, but the return tide, which carried the Cossacks to the banks of the Seine, came a revolutionary period in Russia, which culminated in the December outbreak so vividly indicated in Tolstoi's great novel, "War and Peace." In the same way the Crim an war was followed almost without interval by a period of moral and social revolution, the most remarkable event of which was the emancipation of the serfs in 1861, two years before Lincoln's famous proclamation. But the freeing of the serfs was only one among many reforms which broke up the old order and introduced the new. The whole field of education was similarly affected, the doors of the schools and colleges being thrown open to classes that had never hitherto profited by them and eventually to the sons of the emancipated serfs. The education of women also entered on a new and more liberal phase than ever before in the Russian empire and the new woman made her appearance in the land of the Czars.—Harper's Weekly.

THE CZAR'S PRIVATE LIFE.

The Czar earns a bigger salary than any other man in the world, writes George Weise in Success, for the public exchequer of his country pays him the sum of $4,800,000 per annum for acting as managing director of the Russian Empire, with its area of 8,000,000 square miles and its population of 130,000,000 persons. His salary is paid him in monthly installments of $400,000 each, which are sent to him by a special messenger from the Treasury building in the form of a cheque on the National Bank of Russia, just as an office clerk receives his monthly wages, with the difference, however, that the Czar's talent and industry exercise no influence on his payments.

At the same time, he is expected to maintain a certain standard of living which he would be unable to do in the style required of him if he did not possess a private income three or four times as big as his official salary. He is the owner of over 100 estates, all of which supply him with private revenues, but he is also the possessor of 100 palaces and castles, which have to be maintained in imperial style at a great expense to their owner. He has more servants than any one else in the world for a veritable army of over 30,000 domestics, cooks, pages, butlers, grooms, gardeners and so forth is employed on his hundred or more estates.

He possesses over forty residences which he has never seen, a score of homes which he has viewed externally, but never inhabited, even for one night, and another score in each of which he has slept on only one occasion.

His private stables contain over 5000 horses belonging to him, and the herds of cattle feeding on his own lands are estimated to number over 50,000 head.

He habitually rises at 6 and eats a characteristically English breakfast of ham and eggs, bread and butter, and marmalade specially and privately prepared for him, and tea. Immediately after breakfast the Czar begins to smoke some of the heaviest brands of Havana cigars, which he continues to puff almost continuously until bedtime, notwithstanding the fact that his doctors have warned him again and again that excessive indulgence in this habit is exposing him to the worst dangers of nicotine poisoning.

U. S. SENATOR WEDS AT 80.

News comes from Shepherdstown, W. Va., that ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, will in the fall marry Mrs. Catherine Reynolds, widow of Dr. John Reynolds of Shepherdstown. Mrs. Reynolds is 70 years old, while Senator Davis is 80. There is an interesting story back of the approaching wedding.

Many years ago, when Henry G. Davis was a brakeman on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, he became a suitor for the hand of Miss Katherine Cushwa, whose family was one of the most prominent in Washington County, Md.

Miss Cushwa was a pronounced beauty, and was the acknowledged belle in the section in which she lived. Her family being an aristocratic one, she became the leader in the exclusive society set, and at all social gatherings Miss Cushwa's society was sought after by the young gallants of Maryland and West Virginia.

She and young Davis met for the first time at a dance at a country house, and frequently thereafter he became her escort. The friendship thus begun speedily ripened into love.

Davis proposed and the young woman was willing but her parents could not reconcile themselves to the idea of their beautiful and accomplished daughter marrying a poor railroad brakeman, and the young man was sent on his way with a broken heart.

Young Davis disappeared to rise rapidly in the railroad service until he became the richest and most powerful



HENRIETTA CROSMAN
PHOTO BY SARONY

citizen in his state, while Miss Cushwa became the bride of Dr. John Reynolds, a prominent physician of Shepherdstown, her old or first "flame" also in the course of time taking unto himself a life partner in a distant part of the state.

It was not until many years afterward that the two old lovers came together again, one as a widower and the other as a widow. The old spark rekindled into a flame, with the result that there will be a notable wedding at the quaint old town of Shepherdstown some time in the month of October, so the gossips say.

Mrs. Reynolds is remarkably well preserved, and for half a century or more has been social leader of Shepherdstown. She is the mother of two grown-up children and the grandmother of half a dozen interesting boys and girls.

"I am not a spelling reformer," said Governor La Follette of Wisconsin, "but a friend of mine named Turner nearly made one of me.

"Turner and I were travelling together. We came to a certain hotel, and there to my amazement, the man registered:

"'H. C. Phthologny rrh.'

"'What is the matter with you?' I exclaimed. 'Why do you adopt that remarkable alias. Have you committed some crime?'

"'No, indeed,' said Turner.

"'Then why don't you register your own name?' said I.

"'That is my own name,' he answered. "Phthologny rrh"—"Turner." That's my name.'

"'Well,' I said 'I can't see how you make "Turner" out of "Phthologny rrh." What is your object, anyway, in using such peculiar spelling?'

"'Oh,' said my friend, 'when I used to register plain "Turner" I attracted no attention. Now, though, my name excites a great deal of wondering comment. People study it. They ask one another what my nationality can be. Even now, you will notice, there is a little crowd buzzing over the register. "Phthologny rrhh" is good English spelling for "Turner," too. In the "phth" there is the sound of "t" as in "phthisis," in the "olo" there is the sound of "ur" as in "colonel." The "gn" is "n" as in "gnat." Finally in the "yrrh" there is the sound of "er" as in "myrrh." There you have it. Phthologny rrh—Turner.'"—Buffalo Enquirer.

THE GREAT COLERIDGE.

When one picks up a criticism of Coleridge by Arthur Symons, says the New York Evening Post, one may be perfectly certain that he will find a subtle and striking panegyric of all those qualities of opiate reverie which Mr. Symons possesses in common with the earlier poet, however much the two dreamers may differ in other respects. Thus we are not surprised to find Mr. Symons, in the International Quarterly for June, taking "Kubla Khan," that actual dream-poem, as the final touchstone of lyric excellence. He says:

"'Kubla Khan,' which was literally composed in sleep, comes nearer than any other existing poem to that ideal of lyric poetry which has only lately been systematized by theorists like Mallarme. It has just enough meaning to give it bodily existence; otherwise, it would be disembodied music. It seems to hover in the air, like one of the island enchantments of Prospero. It is music not made with hands, and the words seem, as they literally were, remembered. 'All the images,' said Coleridge, 'rose up before me as things, with a parallel production of the correspondent expressions.' Lamb, who tells us how Coleridge repeated it 'so enchantingly that it irradiates and brings heaven and elysian bowers into my parlor when he says or sings it to me,' doubted whether it would 'bear daylight.' It seemed to him that such witchcraft could hardly outlast the night. It has outlasted the century, and may still be used as a touchstone; it will determine the poetic value of any lyric poem which you place beside it. Take as many poems as you please, and let them have all the merits you please, their ultimate merit as poetry will lie in the degree of their approach to the exact, unconscious, inevitable balance of qualities in the poetic art of 'Kubla Khan.'"

That, of course, is merely an example of the extravagance of judgment always to be expected from a writer of ultra-romantic sympathies. But "Kubla Khan" is not the only one of Coleridge's poems to awaken Mr. Symon's enthusiasm. He writes elsewhere in the same essay:

"'The Ancient Mariner' is the most sustained piece of imagination in the whole of English poetry; and it has almost every definite merit of imaginative narrative. It is the only poem I know which is all point and yet all poetry; because, I suppose, the point is really a point of mystery. It is full of simple, daily emotion, transported, by an awful power of sight, to which the limits of reality are no barrier, into an unknown sea and air; it is realized throughout the whole of its ghastly and marvelous happenings; and there is in the narrative an ease, a buoyancy almost, which I can only compare with the music of Mozart, extracting its sweetness from the stuff of tragedy."

WORLD'S GREATEST LIFT LOCK.

Formal Opening of Hydraulic Lift Lock at Peterboro.

An event of national importance was celebrated at Peterboro on July 9th last, when the immense hydraulic lift lock of the Trent Valley Canal was formally opened for traffic by the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Minister of Railways and Canals.

The completion of this lock opens the canal for continuous navigation from Heeley's Falls on the Trent River to beyond the shores of Balsam Lake, a distance of 126 miles. The construction of the superstructure of the hydraulic lock situate between Lake Simcoe and Balsam Lake, which is now well under way, will afford direct communication through to Lake Simcoe. To open the whole waterway from the Upper Lakes to the St. Lawrence all that remains to be done is the outlet from Lake Couchiching into the Georgian Bay, the canalization necessary on the lower Trent, and the outlet into the Bay of Quinte, so that the completion of this long deferred and much needed public work would now seem to be well within sight.

The hydraulic lift lock at Peterboro is a work of which Canadians may well feel proud. Not only is it the first to be built on the American continent, but it is the largest lock of the kind in the world. It has been designed throughout by Canadian engineers, and constructed almost entirely of Canadian material, and its successful operation constitutes a distinct triumph for Canadian skill and Canadian industry.

It was built to overcome a gradual fall in the waters of the River Otonabee extending over a stretch of four miles. The total difference in elevation is 77 feet, of which the lift takes care of 65 feet, the remaining 12 feet being overcome by a lock of the ordinary type at the debouchement of the canal into Little Lake.

Work on the lock was begun in 1896, so that it has been nearly eight years in building. By 1899, when the excavation was completed, over 120,000 cubic yards of earth had been removed. In 1900 the substructure was commenced. It is built entirely of concrete, and is said to be the largest mass of monolithic concrete in the world. It contains over 26,000 cubic yards, and an equal number of barrels of cement were used in its construction. Most of the cement was purchased from the Rathbun Co., of Deseronto; the rest from the Owen Sound and Lakefield Portland Cement Companies. The steel superstructure was manufactured by the Dominion Bridge Co., of Montreal, who originated many of the details adopted by the engineers in charge. The immense rams were built by John Bertram & Sons, Dundas. They are 7 feet 6 inches in diameter, and have a working stroke of 65 feet—the largest ever built. The lock is built in two sections, so that a boat may be lowered in one chamber at the same time that one is being raised in the other. The hydraulic pressure in the presses during operation is 600 lbs. to the square inch. The chambers are built of steel plates and are 140 feet long, 33 feet wide, and 9 feet 10 inches deep. They contain a volume of water weighing roughly 1,300 tons, or about equal to the combined weight of 13 locomotives. The outside guide towers rise to a height of 100 feet, while at their base they measure 26 feet 6 inches by 40 feet 8 inches. The breast wall of the lock is 80 feet high, 40 feet thick, and 126 feet at the base. The total cost of the lock will be about $500,000.

The lock will accommodate a barge 123 feet long and 32 feet 10 inches beam. On the maximum draft of 8 feet a vessel of these dimensions will carry 25,000 bushels of wheat; on 6 feet, 18,000 bushels; and on 5 feet 15,000 bushels. The time occupied by lockage is 12 minutes, though the actual vertical motion is accomplished in one and a half minutes. The movement is said to be absolutely noiseless. So nicely have things been calculated, so accurately have all the adjustments been made, that the operation of the lock is without a jar or tremor of any kind.

Compared with the ordinary type of lock, the lift lock possesses many advantages. It is capable of overcoming a much greater elevation, it performs this duty in much less time, and affords unequalled facilities for handling traffic expeditiously and avoiding a congestion. Under the circumstances existing at Peterboro, it is estimated that at least five double locks of the ordinary type would have been required. These could not have been built without entailing a much greater outlay, and their cost of operation would always have been high on account of the large number of men needed to man them. The service, moreover, would have been slower, and subject to frequent interruptions.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

It was a very shrewd political move on the part of the Ottawa government to get Mr. Chas. M. Hays, and his G. T. P. entourage to open the political campaign in the west. The "Liberals" rely upon the cry of a new railway, the expenditure of money galore, and the holding of high jinks generally in the west to help carry them through. They think they understand the west, and that the cry of having lashins of money which the east supplies, "blown" in the west, will have the effect of rallying "the boys" to the Liberal standard. Such a hush may influence a few who are here not for the country's good, but for the purpose of grabbing every cent they can lay hands on, and then hieing themselves away to some other place. The sober thinking people, the citizens who reason things out, know that the only solution to the transportation question is a transcontinental line owned and operated by the government or people.

On such a line rates can be fixed by the people at a figure in which watered stock and bonds have no influence. With the power to fix the rates on one line, the government can regulate them on all lines. To go in for such a scheme as the prodigal G. T. P. deal with all its stocking and bonding is tantamount to giving a drunken man a big brandy and soda with the expectation of making him sober. His last state is worse than his first.—Winnipeg Tribune.

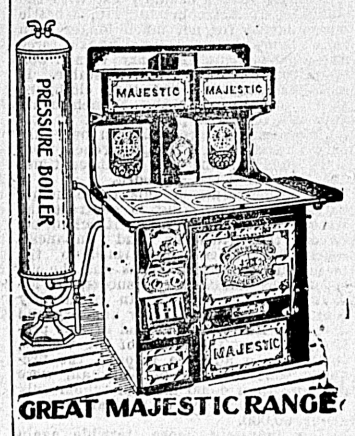
Very encouraging news is reported this week with regard to increased coal and coke sales. The Great Northern have lately placed an order for 500 tons of Fernie coal per day and 350 tons of Morrissey coal. These orders will in all probability be maintained until the completion of the branch line to Fernie, when the former quantity will be largely increased. The coke orders are also picking up and a much larger quantity of coke is being manufactured. Mr. Pearson, coke sales agent, recently returned from a trip to the smelter towns in Montana. When seen by a reporter he declined to make any definite statement as to future prospects for coke sales, but he intimated that the present conditions were improving. The best index to the condition of the markets is the output at the mines. At the Coal Creek colliery the work has been continued without a break all week. One of the officials is in a position to know stated this week that by the present indications the month of September will be very much better than any preceding month since January, and it may crowd the highest monthly record for the mines.—Fernie Free Press.

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For shooting days are almost here. See that your shooting irons and ammunition are all right, if you want to have luck. Loaded shells, smokeless or black powder, and you will be sure every time. No dishonest firearms or poorly loaded shells in our store. Try them.

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JOHNSTON'S SEED STORE,
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NOTICE.

The partnership existing between Ah Hing and Chew Ye is dissolved from this date, Chew Ye carrying on the business.

All debts due by the firm must be presented on or before the 10th inst. to CHEW YE.

Victoria, Sept. 5, 1904.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a Licensing Court for a transfer of the license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate on Government street, and known as the Hotel Victoria, to Edward Cave.

E. E. LEASON.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of License Commissioners, I intend to apply for a transfer of the Retail Liquor License now held by me on the premises known as the Lighthouse Saloon, situated on the S. W. corner of Cormorant and Store Streets, to F. L. Smith, of this City.

HARRY MAYNARD.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a Licensing Court, for a transfer of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail, upon the premises situate at the corner of Johnson and Wharf streets, in the City of Victoria, and known as the "Occidental Hotel," to Valentine Hewlitt Wetmore.

Dated this 24th day of August, 1904.

GEO. I. DUNN.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date the undersigned intends to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a timber lease for 21 years of the following described lands: Commencing at the northwest post of Lot 8, on Useless Inlet, Barclay Sound, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south to the coast, thence following the coast to place of commencement; containing 320 acres more or less.

Also that part of Seddall Island, Barclay Sound, north of a line running west from a post on the east end of said island, marked B. S. C., to east post, except that portion divided by a continuation of the line between lots Nos. 7 and 8; comprising 500 acres more or less.

Also commencing at the Indian Reserve line at the coast, Uchuckleset Harbor, thence west to southwest corner post, thence north 40 chains, thence west to a lake, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east to the coast, and following coast to place of commencement; containing 240 acres more or less.

R. H. WOOD.

New Westminster, August 10, 1904.

Deadly Bow And Battleaxe

Slaughter Greater Than With Modern Firearms.

The horror of war increases pari passu with the advance of civilization, and the value set upon life has arisen proportionately with our ability to appreciate its pleasures, its mutuality and associations, says the Pall Mall Gazette. Partly the sentimentalism of up-to-date journalism, partly our own sensibility of nature, has disposed us to regard any battle losses over 1,000 as "terrible." But the strange truth is that as we go back in the history of war we shall notice an extraordinary increase in the proportion of losses to the numbers engaged, until we begin to realize that the longbow and clothyard shaft of our ancestors were much more deadly weapons than the modern magazine rifle, with its small bullet and high velocity.

Such facts would doubtless have confounded M. Bloch, whose favorite contention it was that, owing to the deadliness of modern weapons, war was rapidly becoming impossible. A closer study of history would have taught him that the discovery of gunpowder was in reality a beneficent invention, which has enabled an armed struggle to be decided without the former necessity for prolonged close-quarter fighting and the deadly weapons of the melee.

It cannot be charged that men are less courageous nowadays when they are called upon to face much more terrifying instruments of warfare. But the fact remains that the Lee-Enfield, the Mauser, quick-firing artillery and high-explosive shells are productive of nothing like such slaughter as the longbow, the battleax and the sword in the hands of our fighting ancestors.

SOME BATTLES COMPARED.

If we take battles like Colenso and Kinchau since the employment of magazine rifles and quick-firing artillery, and compare them with engagements such as Crecy, Poitiers or Agincourt, we cannot fail to be impressed with the astonishing discrepancy in the casualty lists. In Gen. Buller's attack on the Boers at the battle of Colenso, his men presented as fair a mark for the action of the modern firearm as our enemies could have desired. Yet, as a result of several hours' hot fighting, during which many brave deeds were done by officers and men, who recklessly exposed themselves to a storm of bullets and shell fire, our losses were not more than 1,100 men out of a force of 25,000 to 30,000, while those of the Boers were probably far less.

Compare such a casualty list with the slaughter at Agincourt in 1415, a battle which lasted for not much longer than three hours between an English force of 14,000 men under Henry V. and 50,000 French led by their Constable. It was the longbow and the clothyard shaft which broke the French army and was the most potent agent of destruction on that great day in our military annals. Over 10,000 French were slain outright, and two or three times that number were wounded.

With the result of this three hours' battle it is interesting to contrast the sixteen hours' struggle in Kinchau between the Russians and Japanese, where both sides were armed to the teeth with modern weapons and the position was taken after successive assaults in the face of an apparently murderous fire from heavy artillery and magazine rifles. At the end of this prolonged contest the losses of the victors, compelled to advance through the fire-swept zone in front of Nanshan, were no more than 4,000 men, of whom only 750 were killed, out of a total force of about 60,000.

How infinitely more terrible again was the work of the bow and the battleax at the battle of Crecy in 1436, when our Edward III. and his son, the Black Prince, routed the great army of Philip of France. The English army numbered 30,000 men, that of Philip 120,000. Again the longbow proved its terrible effectiveness. The French were utterly unable to sustain the heavy fire of its yard-long projectiles, against which armor was but an indifferent protection, and were routed with the loss of 1,200 knights, 1,400 esquires and 34,000 men, of whom no less than 30,000 were killed outright. The same casualty lists were noticeable at the battle of Poitiers, where 12,000 English defeated 60,000 French; and so terrible was the execution done by the English bowmen that 11,000 of their enemy were slain outright. Both Hastiegs and Bannockburn bear additional testimony to the formidable and deadly character of these old battles. At the former 30,000 men fell on both sides, while the latter resulted in total losses of 38,000 in both cases a heavy percentage of the combatants.

LISTS MUCH SMALLER.

As we gradually approach our own time we shall find not only that the proportion of those actually slain in battle to the number of those who are wounded shows a sensible decrease, but the total casualty lists are almost invariably smaller, in proportion to the numbers engaged, in spite of the fact that the weapons of war are always described as growing more and more deadly.

In the campaign of Marlborough there was still much hand-to-hand fighting, for, although artillery had taken its place in the battle field, the infantry firearm was possessed of little range or accuracy. Accordingly, at Blenheim and Malplaquet, two of the most bloody struggles of later times, although the slain show a decreasing ratio, the losses on both sides, out of a total of about 150,000 combatants, were, in the former engagement, 44,000 killed, wounded and prisoners, while the cost of driving the French from a strong position at Malplaquet was 20,000 of 90,000.

Although in the larger armies of more modern times losses have reached in many instances a high figure, yet the percentage of slaughter, especially of killed to wounded combatants, has shown a remarkable decrease from the horrible figures of ancient battles and sieges, before the discovery of gunpowder and the increasing perfection of firearms—paradoxical as it may appear—began to diminish the butchery which invariably attended the encounter of armed battles in olden times.

The explanation is that fighting is now carried on at such a distance and in separate bodies of infinitely great manoeuvring power that the least tactical advantage becomes instantly obvious, while the abandonment of armor and the ponderous weapons of the melee has endowed bodies of troops with superior mobility, both in advance and retreat.

In old days, when the effective range of the longbow was not more than 18 to 20 score yards, a battle could only be decided by armies coming to close quarters at an early stage of the combat. The consequences was they became so intermingled that they could with difficulty be separated, and, indeed, the victor was often quite unable to feel assured of success until he found no more of his opponents to slaughter. Moreover, it was much more difficult to make effective use of cover then than now, and the bowman of Agincourt was debarred from the use of his weapon in the prone position adopted by his successor, the rifleman of today.



GROUP OF THE CONTESTANTS.

Some Historical Facts.

Extracted From a Very Old Book For Colonist Readers.

During the troubles in the reign of Charles I., a country girl came to London in search of a situation, but not succeeding, she applied to be allowed to carry out beer from a brewhouse. These females were then called "tub-women." The brewer, observing her to be a very good looking girl, took her out of this low situation into his house, and afterwards married her. He died, however, while she was yet a young woman, and left her a large fortune. She was recommended, on giving up the brewery, to Mr. Hyde, a most able lawyer, to settle her husband's affairs; he, in process of time, married the widow, and was afterwards made Earl of Clarendon. Of this marriage there was a daughter, who was afterwards wife to James II. and mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England.

How to Kiss a la Gibson.—Recipe by Cupid.—To one piece of dark piazza add a little moonlight; take for granted two people. Press in two strong ones a small, soft hand. Sift lightly two ounces of attraction, one or romance; add large measure of folly; stir in a floating ruffle and one or two whispers. Dissolve half a dozen glances in a well of silence; dust in a small quantity of hesitation, one ounce of resistance, two of yielding, place the kisses on a flushed cheek or two lips; flavor with a slight scream and set aside to cool. This will succeed in any climate, if directions are carefully followed.

Extract from "The Mirror" of 1824: The small city of Brandon, in Ireland, was, some half a century ago, inhabited by none but Orangeists. A Roman Catholic was not allowed to reside there. On the gates of the city was affixed the following inscription:—

Welcome, Turk, Jew or Atheist,
Anything but a Papist.

Dean Swift, in passing one day, stopt to read this inscription. When he had done so he called his servant, who was a Roman Catholic, and asked him if he understood it. "Sure enough, and I do," answered the fellow; and with a grin of exultation, he took some chalk from his pocket and wrote underneath it the following:—

"He that wrote this, wrote it well;
The same is written on the gates of hell."

Customs in the fifteenth century, by Elizabeth Woodville, wife of Lord Grey:—

Monday morning—Rose at 4 o'clock and helped Katherine to milk the cows, Rachael, the other dairymaid, having scalded her hands in so bad a manner the night before; made a poultice for Rachael and gave Robin a penny to get something from the apothecary. Six o'clock—The buttock of meat too much boiled and the beer a little stale; went to talk with the cook about the first fault and to amend the other myself by tapping a fresh barrel directly. Seven o'clock—Went to walk with the lady, my mother, in the courtyard; fed twenty-five men and women; chid Roger severely for expressing some ill-will at attending us with broken meat. Eight o'clock—Went to the paddock behind the house with my maid, Dorothy; caught Thump, the little pony, myself, and rode a matter of six miles without bridle or saddle. Ten o'clock—Went to dinner; John Grey, a most comely youth, but what is that to me, a virtuous maiden should be entirely under the direction of her parents. John ate but little, and stole a great many tender looks at me; said women would never be handsome in his opinion who were not good-tempered; I hope my temper is not intolerable; nobody finds fault with it except Roger, and he is the most disorderly serving man in the whole family. John Grey says white teeth are lovely; my teeth are of a pretty good color, I think. Eleven o'clock—Rose from the table, all the company desiring to walk in the fields. John Grey would lift me over the stiles, and twice he squeezed my hand. Three o'clock—Farmer Robinson's house burned. Four o'clock—Went to prayers. Six o'clock—Fed the hogs and poultry. Seven o'clock—Supper on the table delayed on account of the firemen. The goose pie too much baked. Nine o'clock—The company fast asleep; these late hours very disagreeable; said my prayers the second time—John Grey distracted my thoughts too much the first time.

DISAPPEARING CHIPMUNKS.

What has become of the chipmunks? It seems to me their numbers are decreasing rapidly. When I was a boy the home woods swarmed with them. In the same woods now I do not see one where fifty years ago I saw twenty; and in the oak and chestnut woods which now surorund me they have disappeared unaccountably in the past twenty years. Each spring there are fewer and fewer. What is sweeping them away? No new enemy has appeared that I know of. In my boyhood they made themselves quite a nuisance by pulling up the corn near the stone wals, and many a June morning my father has sent me with the old flint-lock musket to shoot them, sometimes loading the old gun with peas. The shooting matches that used to take place fifty or more years ago resulted in destroying thousands of them, but seems hardly adequate to account for their continued disappearance.

On the other hand, the red squirrel, according to my observations, is on the increase, and I suspect the red squirrel is the enemy of the chipmunk. One day along the highway I saw a red squirrel in pursuit of one. The chipmunk was so closely pressed that, seeing no other means of escape, it plunged into a pile of half-burned leaves and ashes, and was hidden in a twinkling. The squirrel stopped short at the edge of the ashes, looked about him for a moment (I fancied him saying to himself, "The little cuss, where did he go so quickly?"), and then went on his way. After a few minutes the chipmunk came out cautiously, all covered with ashes, looked nervously about him, and then darted into the stone wall.



MISS ELEANOR WEBER, AFTER THE RACE.

New York, Sept. 10.—Ambitious aspirants for aquatic fame to the number of 32, made bids in a long-distance swim under the auspices of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps, which was started at Brooklyn bridge and finished at Coney Island point, although originally carded to end at Steeplechase pier, Coney island, some two miles further on.

The distance actually covered by the successful contestants was estimated at 13¼ miles, and the ultimate winner, J. J. Kennedy, of Fishkill, N. Y., was five hours and thirty-three minutes making the journey, being compelled to pull up short of the scheduled task because of the incoming tide, which ran like a mill race just when he and his opponents were within sight of the goal.

Two young women, Miss Eleanor Weber, of Flatbush, and Miss Florence West, of Fort Hamilton, covered themselves with glory by achieving the distinction of finishing second and third and beating 29 men in the struggle, which required both speed and stamina.

POPULATION AND CONSUMPTION.

Wall Street Journal.

The population of the United States is increasing faster than that of any other of the leading civilized countries. This fact has a vast commercial significance, though its full importance can be but dimly understood. In the last 53 years our net increase in population has been at the rate of more than 1,000,000 a year. Of this increase over 350,000 can be ascribed to immigration.

The growth of the population from 1890 to 1900 was 22.2 per cent; from 1880 to 1890 it was 24.9 per cent, and from 1870 to 1880 it was 30.5 per cent. Thus the percentage of increase is steadily declining, but it is still so great, and in all probability will long continue so large as to guarantee for this country an immense population, with which even the present total, imposing as it is, will appear small indeed. Our population has more than doubled since 1870. Supposing that it doubles again in the next forty years, there will be 160,000,000 people before the first half of the century passes. Even on an estimate of a 20 per cent. increase between 1900 and 1910, and an 18 per cent. increase between 1910 and 1920, there should be 107,000,000 inhabitants by 1920. That is a period near enough at hand to bring the question of such a population within view as a practical one.

It has been said that our population is increasing faster than that of other large nations. A French statistican, who made an inquiry into the matter has computed the gain or loss of the leading countries of the last ten years on the basis of a gain or loss per 1,000 inhabitants. This puts the gain of the United States ahead of every other country.

Making a comparison of the percentage of increase in the past ten years and the past fifty years, and the following showing is presented:

	Percentage of Gain 10 years	50 years
United States	22.2	232.6
France	1.2	10.7
Germany	14.1	57.0
United Kingdom	10.0	52.1
Russia in Europe	16.4	82.0
India	1.4	...
Belgium	12.3	61.4

The immense advantage of the United States as respecting increase of population is thus revealed at a glance. France has been standing almost still in the past ten years. India has made scarcely more progress. Russia, Germany and England have been making fair progress but the United States overtops them all.

This rapid increase in our population has by no feans exhausted our resources or filled our territory. There is still room west of the Mississippi for double the present population of the entire country, and even then there would be no overcrowding. But what would probably be the effect of this on the productive capacity of the United States? Would our grain fields, for instance, be sufficient to supply the food demands of our own people and leave any surplus for export?

This enquiry might be extended so as to cover every other product of this country. It is quite possible that our supply of cotton will, in time, become no more than sufficient for our own consumption.

The average, per capita, consumption of wheat and wheat flour in the past four years in this country has been 5.25 bushels. With a population of 107,000,000 in 1820 we would need at this rate 561,000,000 bushels for our own use. If an area of production were not increased it is easy to see that a short crop of wheat, such as is promised for this year, might not be sufficient for our own consumption, and we would be required to import wheat. Of course our wheat area is altogether likely to increase. Predictions that it will not do so, remind one of similar predictions made fifty years ago with great elaborateness by a leading expert. Yet in that time the production of wheat has increased 500 per cent.

But, while production will undoubtedly increase, there is every probability that population will increase still more rapidly, and in this fact is to be seen the immense importance of our home consumption. There will be a time when as regards the basic products—those of the soil—the needs of our people will be a sufficient market for all that we produce.

Mahoole—Ain't yez th' wan what towld me niver to dhrink wather widout boilin'?

Physician—Yes, sir.

Mahoole—Thin Oi hov a moind to murther ye. Oi dhrank boiled wather an' awlmost burned me mouth off."

Lewis and Clark Fair.

Portland Oregonian.

That there will be a Government mint in full operation at the Lewis and Clark Exposition is the assurance given President H. W. Goode by Secretary Shaw of the Treasury Department. Yesterday Mr. Shaw definitely promised this exhibit which President Goode has been anxious to secure for some time, but he had not met with very great encouragement prior to a personal interview with the keeper of Uncle Sam's moneybags.

The visit of Secretary Shaw to the Exposition grounds Wednesday had the desired effect of gaining his sanction to the establishment of the mint. The grounds and great structure aroused the Secretary's deepest admiration and he was not slow in stating that he had had no adequate idea of what Portland is going to present to the world in the exposition line next year.

The mint wil be in the shape of an active exhibit and will be placed where the processes of making money may be viewed by all. The plant will be complete in every detail and the coins struck off will be transferred from gold bullion as it comes from the producers. Since it would not be practicable to make legal tender th coins will be in the form of medals, but the same percentage of gold and alloy will be used as in making legal eagles, half eagles and double eagles. The only difference wil be in the designs appearing on the coins.

Other exhibits, both foreign and domestic, are beginning to assume definite form, and an adequate idea of what the nations of the world will present here is now held by the Exposition management. Commissioner-General Harry E. Dosch left last evening for St. Louis, where, with a corps of assistants, he will take up the important work of arranging space to exhibitors of nations and individuals. Colonel Dosch will visit Washington to confer with the Government Exposition Board upon the subject of the Government's big exhibit.

Japan and Russia will vie with each other in exhibits to the Exposition, for it is now known that both these nations have found time from the bellicose work of gouging each other with bayonets to make exhibits at Portland.

Japan has asked for one-third of the floor space of the upper gallery in the foreign exhibits building and in addition wants two acres of land reserved for a tea garden wherein to establish an attractive tea plantation and manufacturing plant. Russia, on the other hand, will be among the smaller exhibitors from all arrangements that have yet been made, and taking its exhibit at St. Louis as a criterion.

Nonway and Sweden, which were on the doubtful list for a time, will both have exhibits of manufactured goods. Some of the other foreign exhibits and the wares they will feature in the display are as follows:

Austria — Bohemian glassware and porcelain.

Servia—Rugs and carpets.

France—Gowns, jewelry and bric-a-brac.

Italy—Marble and statuary.

Germany — Fine furniture, cutlery, bronze vases and other ornaments in bronze.

Belgium—Gobelin tapestry, laces and filigree work.

Switzerland—Hand-carved articles.

Great Britain—Manufactured cotton and woolen goods.

Two exhibits of unusual interest will be those of the Vatican display and Queen Victoria's jubilee presents. The Vatican exhibit includes many magnificent paintings, papal records and papers of historical importance.

The Queen's jubilee exhibit is of unequaled beauty and will attract much interest from Lewis and Clark visitors. It comprises all of the princely gifts to the deceased Queen made during the celebrated jubilee in her honor during the latter part of her reign. It is worth several millions of dollars, and because of its immense value a British military guard remains with the exhibit day and night, and at no time is it left without the watchful attention of four members of the British guard—none of them under six feet in height.

These exhibits are to be greatly supplemented during the summer. Commissioner-General Dosch and his assistants will interview representatives of every nation on earth and will urge that they cannot afford to remain away from the point of meeting between the Orient and the Occident. The formal awarding of floor space will commence about November 1.

PAYING ITS WAY.

Announcements made semi-officially by members of the World's Fair management that the $1,000,000 loan applied for more than a month ago to be used in case of emergency, will not be needed. It is stated that the revenue to the World's Fair has exceeded expectations, and the total daily receipts, in round numbers, amount to about $75,000. According to the statement of President Francis, the cost of maintaining and operating the exposition, including the government loan payments is $65,000 a day.

Sir Thos. Sutherland

Marvelous Career of a Poor Scotch Boy.

As head of the great Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, Sir Thomas Sutherland is an extremely important personage in these days, when sober British statesmen are seriously discussing the possibility of war resulting from Russia's seizure of several liners of his big fleet. In accordance with British custom, Sir Thomas has carefully refrained from expressing any public opinion on the controversy, but it is known that he is in constant communication with the Government and strenuously insists that Russia should be compelled to pay and apologize for her transgressions of the neutrality laws and to stop the sort of game she is now playing against Britain's mercantile marine.

Sir Thomas Sutherland is one of the most interesting and remarkable of Britain's captains of industry. He is a product of that combination which has given so many distinguished men to the world—poverty and Scotch birth and ancestry. He was born in Aberdeen in 1834. His father, a reduced gentleman, had gone to the colonies in the hope of making a fortune, but lost what little money he had and died. Soon after young Thomas was adopted by his maternal grandfather, a retired fish curer. This worthy man, like many of the middle class Scotch, found the chief solace of his old age in the stern creed of Calvin. He sent his grandson to the Aberdeen grammar school and subsequently entered him at the university there that he might be trained for the ministry. But Thomas, after much youthful wrestling with theological problems, discovered that he lacked the religious enthusiasm essential to a successful pulpit career, and, what is more to the point, succeeded in convincing his grandfather that he was unfitted to uphold a harsh and narrow creed by precept and example in a sceptical world. He was therefore withdrawn from the university and put into a merchant's office in Aberdeen.

While here he chanced to hear some talk of a Mr. Allan, an old friend of his grandparents, who had become the manager of a steamship company. That fired him with an ambition to follow his example. He asked his grandfather to write to Mr. Allan to inquire if he could find an opening for an energetic youth in the same line. The result was that at 18 years of age Thomas Sutherland was installed as a junior clerk in the office of the great Peninsular and Oriental Company. It soon became noticed in the office that any work intrusted to Thomas Sutherland was sure to be done well, and that he didn't mind working overtime to do it. His advancement was rapid, but he kept his eye open all the while for larger opportunities.

At 20 years of age he seized a chance to go to Hongkong in the service of the company. Here he found a field in which he could display his rare powers of organization, and soon rose to be superintendent of the affairs of the company in the Far East, with practically a free hand—a fact of which he took full advantage. He mapped out new routes, new coasting services and started the dock company, whose huge works at Hongkong add so much to the value of that port as a naval base. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, one of the most important of Far Eastern financial concerns, was also started by him, and at 30 years of age he was appointed one of the three unofficial members of the Colonial Legislative Council. All these signal proofs of his ability convinced the directors that he was the sort of man whose talents could best be employed at headquarters, and in 1869 he was recalled home to take a prominent position in the management of the company's affairs.

Up to that time the business of the company had been practically a monopoly, but the opening of the Suez canal and the consequent change in the usual route to India and the Far East so changed the situation that the company was threatened with ruin. Its revenues declined at an alarming rate. In this emergency it was felt that Thomas Sutherland was the one man connected with the company who might stem the tide of adversity that had set so strongly against it. He was made manager and given a free hand.

"It was what the Yankees called a hard road to hoe," he said when speaking of this crisis in his career, "but I hoed it." With consummate ability he confronted the altered conditions, changed the methods of the company, created a new fleet and not only saved the great concern, but increased its business until it has attained its present splendid position in the maritime and mercantile world. When he took charge of the company its fleet represented a tonnage that footed up 80,000 tons. It now amounts to 400,000 tons divided between seventy vessels valued at between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000. The man who, rising from the humble billet of a junior clerk, can point to such an achievement has certainly done something to be proud of.

For twenty-five years he has been chairman of the company, and is likely to hold that position for another ten years at least. Although 70 years of age, hale, erect and vigorous, he looks hardly a day over 55, and is as brimful of fight as ever. His favorite recreation is golf, and he has his own private links on his picturesque estate in Hampshire, but at present he is too busy keeping tab of Russian seizures to devote any time to his favorite game.

AN INTERESTING DECISION.

U. S. Judge Says to Employ Only Union Labor Against Spirit of Government.

Contracts between labor unions and employers, prohibiting the employment of any but union members, are void, according to a decision given by Judge Ludwig in the case of the Milwaukee Custom Tailors' Union against the William Marnitz Tailoring Company. The judge held that such contracts are against public policy, as they tend to create monopolies which operate against the spirit of government. The case is one in which union labor, not only in this city, but throughout the country, has taken great interest, and if the Supreme Court upholds the decision of the circuit judge, for it is probable that the case will go to the highest court, the effect will be sweeping in Wisconsin. It is the first time that the labor question has been taken to the courts in this state in a case of this kind.

INJUNCTION IS DISSOLVED.

Judge Ludwig's decision dissolved a temporary injunction restraining the William Marnitz Tailoring Company from employing tailors other than members of the Milwaukee Custom Tailors' Union, and denies the motion of the union to punish members of the company for employing non-union help. The court holds that any movement toward employing only union labor is class discrimination.

On the ground of public policy, the attorneys claim that the decision renders void all contracts between employers and unions by which the latter are practically placed in control of the shops of the former, and discrimination is made between union and non-union men by which those not members of a union must either become members or go without employment.

Should the Supreme Court sustain the decision it would invalidate the resolution recently passed by the Milwaukee common council, to which a new pumping engine to be purchased made by none but union labor, by restricting the bids to those companies only which employ no non-union labor. It would also annul a resolution recently passed by the council, to have the city work done by none but union labor.

TEXT OF HIS DECISION.

In his decision Judge Ludwig says:

After having considered the various questions arising on these motions, I have come to the conclusion that the temporary injunction herein should be dissolved and plaintiff's motion to have the defendants punished for contempt be denied.

The principal reasons which have led me to make this order and which, to my mind, make it clear that the temporary injunction was improvidently granted, are:

First—The injunction is not proper because the contract upon which it is based is void for want of mutuality.

The only agreement in the contract in relation to the hiring of men is as follows: "It is expressly agreed by the parties hereto that only members of the Milwaukee Custom Tailors' Union shall be employed." The agreement contains no undertaking upon the part of the union to furnish the defendants any men or to do or permit anything to be done whatsoever in consideration of the promise of the defendants. "Mutuality of contract means that an obligation must rest upon each party to do or permit to be done something in consideration of the act or promise of the other—that is, neither party is bound unless both are bound."

It is well settled both on principle and authority that if either party neglects or refuses to bind himself the instrument is void for want of mutuality, and the party who is not bound can not avail himself of it as obligatory upon the other, and where the instrument is thus void in its inception no subsequent act of the party who has neglected to execute it can render it obligatory upon the other party.

AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.

Second—The contract is void as against public policy. In the general consideration of the subject it must be promised that the organization or co-operation of workingmen is not against any public policy. Indeed, it must be regarded as having the sanction of law when it is for such legitimate purposes as that of obtaining an advance in the rate of wages or compensation, or of maintaining such rate, or any of the other purposes stated in plaintiff's complaint.

It is proper and praiseworthy, and perhaps falls within that general view of human society which perceives an underlying law that men should unite to achieve that which each by himself can not achieve, or can achieve less readily.

But the social principle which justifies such organizations is departed from when they are so extended in their operation as either to intend or to accomplish injury to others.

Public policy and the interests to society favor the utmost freedom in the citizen to pursue his lawful trade or calling, and if the purpose of an organization or combination of workingmen is to hamper or restrict that freedom, and through contract or arrangement with employers to coerce other workingmen to become members of the organization and to come under its rules and conditions under the penalty of the loss of their position and of deprivation of employment, then that purpose seems clearly unlawful and militates against the spirit of our government and the nature of our institutions.

WOULD PROMOTE MONOPOLIES.

The effectuation of such a purpose would conflict with that principle of public policy, which prohibits monopolies and exclusive privileges.

It would tend to deprive the public of the services of men in useful employments and capacities.

In Christensen vs. People of the State of Illinois, it was held that the following agreement created a monopoly and was against public policy: "The party of the first part hereby agrees to employ none but members of the aforesaid organizations, provided the various trades furnish such competent help as may be required by the party of the first part within twenty-four hours after notification."

The court in its opinion said: "This agreement strikes at the right of contract and provides that complainant shall employ none but members of the several unions, thus discriminating in favor of one class of men and excluding all others. Therefore, the prohibition contained in the contract strikes at the right of contract both on the part of the laborer and employer. The agreements in question would tend to create a monopoly in favor of the members of the different unions to the exclusion of the workmen not members of such unions, and are in this respect unlawful. Contracts tending to create a monopoly are void."

ORIGIN OF THE PAPER COLLAR.

In the early part of the eighteenth century there "flourished" a gentleman of considerable literary ability named Samuel Boyse. He was born at Dublin in 1708, and was educated at the University of Glasgow. In the course of an eccentric and extravagant career, he was often reduced to the last extremity of human wretchedness. An old magazine says that at one time in 1740 "He had not a shirt, a coat, or any kind of apparel to put on; the sheets in which he lay were carried to the pawnbrokers, and he was obliged to be confined to his bed with no other covering than a blanket. Whenever his distresses so pressed as to induce him to dispose of his shirt, he cut some white paper in slips, and in the same manner supplied his neck. In this manner he frequently appeared abroad, with the additional inconvenience of the want of breeches. His poetical pieces, if collected, would make six moderate volumes. He translated a poem from the High Dutch of Van Haren in praise of peace, on the conclusion of that made at Aix la Chapelle; but the poem which procured him the greatest reputation was that on 'The Diety.' He was employed by Mr. Ogle to translate some of Chaucer's Tales into modern English, for which he was paid at the rate of threepence a line. His most beautiful poem is, perhaps, 'The Recantation.' He died in obscure lodgings near Shoelane, London, in May, 1749, and the remains of this unfortunate author of 'The Tears of the Muses' was buried by the parish authorities. Never was a life spent with less grace than that of Mr. Samuel Boyse, and never were such distinguished abilities given to less purpose."

"I called at Dr. Physic's office one day," relates a gentleman, "and found one of the most noted sexton-undertakers lying on a settee, waiting for the return of the doctor. The easy familiarity of his position, and the perfect at-homeativeness led me to say: 'Why, Mr. Plume, have you gone into partnership with the doctor?' 'Yes,' he replied, as he raised himself up, 'we've been together some time; I always carry the doctor's work home when it's done.'"



Miss M. Cartledge gives some helpful advice to young girls. Her letter is but one of thousands which prove that nothing is so helpful to young girls who are just arriving at the period of womanhood as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise **Lydia E. Pinkam's Vegetable Compound** too highly, for it is the only medicine I ever tried which cured me. I suffered much from my first menstrual period, I felt so weak and dizzy at times I could not pursue my studies with the usual interest. My thoughts became sluggish, I had headaches, backaches and sinking spells, also pains in the back and lower limbs. In fact, I was sick all over.

"Finally, after many other remedies had been tried, we were advised to get **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and I am pleased to say that after taking it only two weeks, a wonderful change for the better took place, and in a short time I was in perfect health. I felt buoyant, full of life, and found all work a pastime. I am indeed glad to tell my experience with **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, for it made a different girl of me. Yours very truly, MISS M. CARTLEDGE, 533 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga."

At such a time, the grandest aid to nature is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It prepares the young system for the necessary changes, and is the surest and most reliable cure for woman's ills of every nature. Mrs. Pinkham invites all young women who are ill to write her for free advice. Address, Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

Mrs. Estes, of New York City, says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to you because I believe all young girls ought to know how much good your medicine will do them. I did dressmaking for years before I was married, and if it had not been for **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, I do not believe I could have stood the strain. There is no other work that is such a strain on the system. Oh, how my back used to ache from the bending over! I would feel as though I would have to scream out from the pain, and the sitting still made me so terribly tired and weak, and my head throbbed like an engine. I never could eat after work, I was so worn out. Then I was irregular, and had such frightful cramps every month they would simply double me up with pain, and I would have to give up working and lie down. But **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** changed me into a strong, well woman. Yours very truly, MRS. MARTHA ESTES, 513 West 125th St., N. Y. City."

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of female troubles cured. Sold by druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutions. Remember every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham, if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

The Heavens in September

By Professor Eric Doolittle, Astronomer University of Pennsylvania

The map here given shows all of the brighter stars of the sky which will be seen by an observer during the early evening hours of September. The brilliant constellation of the Scorpion which was so striking last month is now sinking in the west, while to take its place there are beginning to appear in the east the important though faint constellations of Aries, the Ram, and Pisces, the Fishes. The bright star Vega is no longer directly overhead, for in its place there now shine out the stars of the constellation Cygnus, sometimes called the Northern Cross. Low down in the southeast may now be seen Fomalhaut, the Royal Star, an intensely white star which is nearer the South Pole of the heavens than any other bright star of the sky ever visible to us.

THE MILKY WAY.

Perhaps the most beautiful feature of the September sky is that great multitude of countless stars, the

"Broad and ample road whose dust is gold,"

which forms a great arch over the heavens from the south to the north. At no other time of the year is this galaxy so bright as now, but to see it at its best the observer must be away from the glare of electric lights and the sky must be very clear. If he will examine it with a small telescope or a pair of opera glasses he will discover, as Galileo did three centuries ago, that it is not merely a nebulous stream; but a vast aggregation of suns which are here and there scattered or even absolutely wanting. At these latter parts of the stream we can look through the Milky Way and see the black sky beyond. The regions near Scorpius and Cassiopeia will especially repay examination. In the position marked C on the map is one of the vacant, black spaces which is known as the northern coalsack.

What the true form of this great universe of stars is, what its size is, and how its stars are moving, whether they are gradually drawiing together or scattering or even revolving about various centers, is not yet known. It is only known that all of the brighter belong to this enormous cluster. The hjcshrdlu etaoinemfwyp shrdl ucmfw w discovery of the changes which are going on in the universe of stars as a whole will be one of the greatest achievements of the astronomy of the future.

THE SEPTEMBER CONSTELLATIONS.

If the observer will face the South he will find no difficulty in tracing out from the map the constellations which lie in the Milky Way. Near the ground is Sagittarius; above this is Aquila, the Eagle, with Delphinus, the Dolphin, a little to the northeast while directly overhead is Cygnus, the Swan. Now facing the North (and turning the map upside down), the brilliant constellations Cassiopeia and Perseus are seen, while to the east of the Milky Way, stretching all the way from Perseus to Delphinus, are the constellations Andromeda and Pegasus.

Andromeda, the unfortunate daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia, was chained to the rocks in exposure to the sea monster in punishment of her mother's boast of beauty. Perseus, her rescuer, is represented by a bright constellation near, and as this is surrounded by the star dust of the Milky Way, he was characterized as "stirring up a dust in Heaven." This group is described by Kingsley:

"I set thee
High for a star in the Heavens * * *
Spreading thy long white arms all night in the heights of the aether.
Hard by thy sire and the hero, thy spouse, while near thee thy mother
Sits in her ivory chair, as she plaits ambrosial tresses;
All night long thou wilt shine."

THE NEBULA OF ANDROMEDA.

The observer should not fail to look for the nebula of Andromeda at the point marked N on the map. This with a pair of opera glasses is clearly seen as a small oval milky-white patch of light. It is even visible to the naked eye and was described as early as the tenth century as the little cloud. This nebula is believed to be a new and enormous system, somewhat similar to the solar system in process of formation. There is a central condensed nucleus surrounded by a series of rings very like Saturn's ring system and it is believed that all of the interior part will condense into one great sun while the outer portions will condense into smaller suns and finally cool down into worlds just as the planets of the solar system have done. There is indeed a round condensed mass in the border of the great nebula which is believed to be a planet whose birth is even now beginning. This study of the beginnings of worlds, during the formation of which countless ages of time pass away, is one of the grandest conceptions of astronomy. But such knowledge can be derived with far greater certainty from a comparitively new branch of astronomy known as Double-star Astronomy.

THE DOUBLE STARS.

Many of the stars of the sky when viewed with the telescope are seen to be not single stars, but two stars very close together. They are really two immense suns which are revolving about one another under the action of the force of gravity. Many thousand such systems have already been discovered. A study of the way in which these bodies move have led to many most interesting discoveries. It has been shown, for example, that the greot law of gravity is not peculiar to the solar system, but that it operates throughout the whole universe; that every particle of matter, even in the most remote star, attracts every other particle in exact accordance with this law.

There are many thousand clouds of nebulous matter in space, all of them which are visible to us being many millions of miles in diameter. Each of these nebulas is certainly slowly condensing or shrinking together under its own gravitation, and as it condenses it grows hotter and hotter and also begins to rotate about an axis. It may condense into a single sun or, if the velocity of its rotation is great enough, it may break into a double nebula. In the latter case each part will separately form a star and the nebula will have become a double star system.

At first the two stars are intensely hot and in a plastic condition so that their mutual attractions raise enormous bodily tides on each of them. The effect of these is to rapidly push the two suns farther and farther apart and also to change the form of the paths which they pursue about one another. At last the contracting suns become solid and cold; the tidal action ceases and there remain but two dark bodies revolving slowly about one another a great distanee apart.

All stages of this development are visible to us in the sky from the double nucleus to the old systems which are just dying out. In this manner also the earth and moon were originally developed from a single nebulous mass.

The stars of the map marked H and K are double; H cannot be seen with a small glass; it is composed of two stars revolving about one another in twenty-six years. K can be seen with a good field glass, and so also can the pairs marked L and R. The former of these is made up of two stars, one of which is golden and the other azure, presenting perhaps the most striking effect of color in the heavens. The latter is a quadruple star, visible as a double star to a keen eye even without a telescope. The star marked I is a triple star presenting an extraordinarily fine contrast of colors. Fomalhaut (marked F), has recently been discovered to have a faint companion, but this is only visible in the largest telescopes.

THE PLANETS.

Saturn and Jupiter are both in better position for observing than last month. Saturn is in the constellation Capricornus at the point marked S, while Jupiter in the early evening is low down in the East at J. Toward midnight this planet has mounted high up in the heavens and it is then the most brilliant star in the sky.

The position of Uranus is as shown in Sagittarius while Neptune is in the constellation Gernini, nearly midway between the stars Nu and Epsilon.

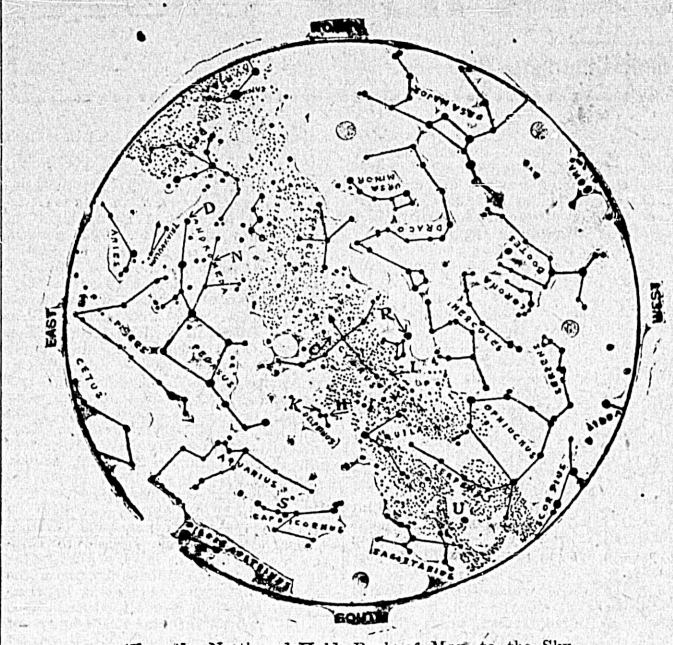
The other planets are not in favorable position for observation.

THE TOTAL SOLAR ECLIPSE.

On September 9th there will occur a total eclipse of the sun, but it will only be visible to observers situated in a narrow strip of the earth's surface extending from the west coast of South America across the vast wastes of the Pacific. The eclipse will begin at seven minutes, forty-eight seconds after 6 p. m., Greenwich time; its duration is only two minutes.

The next solar eclipse visible in the United States will not occur until June 8, 1918; this can be seen along a narrow strip of ground extending from Oregon to Florida. On January, 24, 1925, the light of the sun will be blotted out tao observers in Maine and Canada.

MAP OF THE SEPTEMBER HEAVENS.



(Face the North and Hold Back of Map to the Sky.

THE SIWASH ROCK AND ITS LEGENDS

By D. C. Freeman in Lewis and Clark Journal.

Among very unique bits of North Pacific Coast scenery is Siwash Rock, guarding the entrance to the magnificent land-locked harbor of Vancouver, British Columbia. The huge, black mass rises from rocky shoals a short distance off Stanley Park, and is an interesting as well as impressive sight at the end of a day's voyage up the Straits of Georgia.

From a near distance Siwash Rock outlines the figures of two muffled indians. The head and shoulders are well defined from the land side, while from the seaward side the rock presents the figure — that of an indian woman. Immediately upon seeing this rock every tourist who is equipped with a camera, endeavors to snap it.

There are two legends concerning the rock which I picked up one day during a trip up Capilano Canyon near this rock. The first one coming from an old, toothless siwash man on the reservation, is a paraphrase of the mythical tale of love and constancy and devotion of Philemon and Baucis. The rock, my informant told me, embodied the twain spirits of a tribal leader and his squaw, who, fearing to be separated in either life or death, prayed that the Great Spirit should keep them together and call them hence at the same time, one and inseparable. One night the couple, who were quite aged, disappeared and crossed from the mainland to the island-peninsula. No trace of them or the canoe they took was ever seen more. But, in a night, the big rock grew up out of the waters off the coast and the Indians believed, and still do believe, it to be the old couple.

The other legend is this: One time in the very early days before "The Lions"—a snow-capped peak of the grim mountain line north of Vancouver—had grown as large as they now are, a ship sailed into the inlet for refuge. It carried fair white men, of whom there were many and very gallant. They made friends with the Indians and liberally bestowed presents. The ship remained here a long time. The daughter of the old chieftain was wooed by a great warrior of her tribe who aspired to succeed to the old chiefs place. The girl fell in love with an officer of the ship and spurned the attentions and tributes from a man of her own caste. The officer of the ship vowed to take the trusting Indian maid with him to a beautiful far-away land where she would be a queen indeed decked with bright gems.

The refusal of the other suitor for her hand brought on tribulations and fighting. One night the ship slipped out to sea in the darkness, and when the happy Indian girl arose to find the vessel and her lover gone she became very miserable and despondent.

She secured a boat and rowed out to the rock. With great perseverance she climbed up its treacherous side and finally gained the crest. From the summit the view commands a wide sweep of the straits and the sea. The Indian girl, with sinking heart, saw a faint dot upon the sea. It was the ship—the death of all her hopes.

Moaning with despair she sprang from the top into the billows threshing Indian lover in search of her tried to follow her to the rock and perished. The Indians firmly believe that the spirits of the departed are seen nightly hovering and moaning around the rock.

Imperial Education

By J. F. Crowdy, of Upper Canada College.

Mr. J. F. Crowdy, of Upper Canada College, Toronto, Canada, has written an article upon this subject in the Easter number of The College Times, which has attracted a considerable amount of attention, both in England and the Dominion of Canada.

On May 28th, The Times (London, England) published the following upon the subject:—

IMPERIAL EDUCATION.

A plan which may be of great practical value to the Empire and is of particular interest to the rising generation of Englishmen is formulated in the Easter number of The College Times, a magazine published by the authorities of Upper Canada College, Toronto. The writer, Mr. J. F. Crowdy, who is a classical master of the college and editor of the magazine, is also an old Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, man. Upper Canada College, it may be mentioned, is the principal college in the Dominion, and has recently celebrated the 75th anniversary of its foundation. The regular staff includes 15 graduates of English and Canadian universities and additional special instructors, and boys are prepared for the universities, the Royal Military College, Kingston, and for business pursuits. Dr. Parkin, until recently appointed secretary to the executors of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, was its head master. Mr. Crowdy writes as follows:—

"During the past years very many Englishmen have been arriving in this country; and the problem has confronted many of them of finding, not work to do—of that there is an endless supply in the country—but work that they are fitted to do. For the farm laborer, the artisan, the mechanic, there is plenty of work and good pay; but for the man who is not so fitted by his attainments and training for work of this nature, the question presents rather a different aspect. Business, trade, commerce, all the occupations whereby fortunes or competencies are made, are not to be learned in a day, and the Canadian business man (and who shall blame him for it?) is not going to engage a man or 30, or even four or five and twenty, with no business training, when he can get boys of 17 or 18 who will go in at the very beginning and learn the very alphabet of his methods. Such boys are more easily moulded to their employers' manners of doing business, and, while having much to learn, have little to unlearn. The Englishman, on the other hand, while willing to turn his hand to anything, finds it hard naturally, at five-and-twenty, to be contented in a situation where his equals are six or seven years younger, and in the race he rarely can make up the ground he has lost at the start. Now, there is a solution to this difficulty. Canada is, beyond doubt, one of the great countries of the future. There is a vast field of possibilities in her undeveloped wealth of resources. Is it not worth the while of English parents to educate their sons, or some of them, so as to enable them to reap the full benefit of these possibilities? Canada does not want the detrimental, the man who, unable to do good at home, is 'dumped' on a spot as far from home as may be. In Canada there is an excellent system of education, and there are schools which occupy the same relative position as do our great English public schools. A boy could be educated in England till he was 14 at one of the preparatory schools (where he can get the best of grounding), then come out to Canada and enter some good school here, and spend three or four years in it. With a good grounding he would go far in scholarship, and he would lay the foundation of the friendships that would be useful in his business career. He would get to know and understand his fellows, for he would have grown up with them, and in the new country he would be starting in the race on equal terms. Even if a boy did not wish to make his career out here, such an education would not be without value. It would do much to develop the Imperial idea. At 18 a boy could go home and take his university course and readily pick up again the threads of his life. The summer holidays in Canada are long and the cost of going to England very small, and even while still at school in Canada, a boy would find it quite easy to keep in touch with his friends at home. It would give to Englishmen at home a knowledge of Canada, an insight into Canadian thoughts and feelings which at present they do not possess; and who can say that much benefit to both countries might not result?"

On June 2nd the Pall Mall Gazette published the following:

FOR EXPORT TO THE COLONIES.

A very sensible note upon emigration to Canada comes to us by way of The College Times, Toronto. Mr. J. F. Crowdy, a master in the Upper Canada College, and an old Harrow and Trinity man, dwells upon the mistake which Englishmen make of going to the colonies too late in life, when they have to adapt themselves to new conditions after their most malleable period is over. What Mr. Crowdy recommends to English parents is that the sons whom they intend for Canadian life should not have their preparation for it deferred till they reach the twenties, but should be sent over to complete their education in the colony from the age, say, of fourteen. There are excellent schools in Canada, and while little, if anything, would be sacrificed on the score of general training, the "tenderfoot" would be able to take up colonial life on something like equal terms with those who are to be his companions and competitors. Canada finds a difficulty in utilising the English public school boy on receiving him at the age of twenty-five, but if she can get him ten years younger she can offer him his fair chance of becoming a Mount Stephen or a Strathcona.

ELECTION AT HAND.

W. A. Galliher, M. P., Declares They Will Take Place This Fall.

Mr. W. A. Galliher, M. P., of Nelson, was in Toronto recently and while there "Big Bill" Galliher, as he is popularly known in his constituency, gave the "Telegram" his views as to the date of the election. Here is the interview as published in the "Telegram:"

"No, the Dominion elections have not been fixed, but they are as sure as if they had. They'll take place this fall without fail," said Mr. W. A. Galliher, Liberal, M. P., Nelson, B. C., to a "Telegram" representative.

"Any changes likely to be in the Cabinet?"

"None that I know of."

"You noticed the report about Mr. Aylesworth?"

"Yes, but I'd place no credence in that."

"What about G. P. Graham of Brockville?"

"What place is there for him in the Cabinet? If any new blood is to be introduced into the Cabinet, British Columbia must get the first chance. Just now it has only a minister without portfolio."

Monkey Brand soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery. ac

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JUST IN

All of these lines will be sold at sale prices, viz.: One-fifth off for cash

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B. WILLIAMS & COMPANY

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THE LAND OF THE POOR

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Dublin.—In crossing the narrow seas which separate Great Britain from Ireland, one feels that one is migrating to an entirely different country. Although England and Ireland are under the same government, although the same language is spoken and the same laws followed, there could be no wider difference than between these two lands Like England, Ireland is beautiful, and one looks out of the train window upon cultivated lands and smiling valleys; but here the resemblance ends. While in England one sees everywhere signs of comparative prosperity, the basis of Irish life is its poverty and misery.

Everywhere one notes evidence of this obvious poverty. In the cities, as in the country districts, the people seem poor and the indigent population is large. Outside of Belfast one sees but few industries, and in the small towns, through which one passes, the people seem poverty-stricken and in many cases wretched. One notes the comparative absence of large factories employing thousands of men, of mines, of iron works and textile mills, of large, thriving cities with great industrial populations. The people themselves seem to lack initiative and spirit. They seem oppressed, and, despite a certain occasional gaiety, there appears to be amongst them a spirit of sadness which manifests itself even in their songs.

Ireland has suffered, and is still suffering, from the evils of the past hundred and fifty years. During the eighteenth century the English government adopted towards Ireland somewhat the same policy that it sought to adopt towards the American colonies. The industrial development of the island was crushed out by the commercial policy of England, and the industries of the country died under the influence of the competition of its stronger rival. The Irish, driven out of industry, were forced into agriculture; and even here they lost ground especially after the adoption of free trade which removed the duties from foreign grain. In the competition with the great grain-producing countries of America, Russia and India, Ireland was left far behind, and the failure of the potato crop sixty years ago crushed the last element of hopefulness out of the people. The peasants were ground down between the upper millstone of falling prices for their produce, and the nether millstone of rising, or, at least, stationary rents for their lands, and as each year passed the condition of the population grew steadily worse.

The result was that the Irish were squeezed out of Ireland. Hundreds of thousands died during the famine of 1846, when the food, for want of which the people were starving, was shipped out of the island. Those who could sought refuge in America, and during the last sixty years a steady stream of emigration has poured out of the country. At every census the population has decreased. In 1841 there were almost eight and a quarter millions of inhabitants in the land. At the present time there are less than four and a half millions. Sixty years ago Ireland had over three times the population of Scotland. To-day its population is less than that of the northern peninsula. Sixty years ago there were over half as many Irishmen as there were Englishmen and Welshmen. To-day the population of Ireland is less than one-seventh of that of England and Wales. There are to-day in Ireland fewer people by almost a million than there were a hundred years ago at the time of the Union.

The country naturally shows all the depressing signs of a depletion absolutely unprecedented in the history of the world's migrations. In these sixty years over four million Irishmen have left their native shores—a population almost as great as that which now remains. The Irish who emigrated were the pick of the nation. It was the men and the women with initiative, with courage, with hopefulness, who left the Emerald Isle to seek a new home in America, or to begin life anew under more favorable conditions in England, Scotland, or the British Colonies. It was the young people who left, and it is the old people who remain. As a consequence, the birth rate in Ireland is low. The people who are capable of giving birth are for the most part out of the country, so that for every hundred births among a given number of Englishmen or Scotchmen there are only about eighty births among the same number of Irish. For the same reason, viz.: that Ireland is overburdened with old men and old women, the death rate is higher in Ireland than in Scotland or England. The difference between the births and deaths leaves but a small margin for any increase in the population. The marriage rate is also low, there being only five marriages per thousand among the Irish population, while there are seven marriages per thousand in Scotland. Even without emigration, it would be difficult for the country to keep up its present population. The bad conditions which formerly prevailed, however, still continue to a considerable extent, and the emigration and the constant drain on the population still go on.

Perhaps much of the poverty of the Irish is due to the fact that, unlike England, Wales and Scotland, it has not an industrial but an agricultural population. Only one out of every eleven males in England and Wales is employed in agriculture, whilst in Ireland the proportion is over one in three. Over a half of all the males in England, Wales and Scotland are employed in industrial enterprises, but in Ireland the proportion is less than one in five. Unlike England and Scotland, Ireland in the main is a country without great cities. There are of course, Dublin and Belfast, with populations over two hundred thousand each, but with the exception of these two places and of Cork there is no city or town in Ireland with a population as great as forty thousand.

There are many other signs of the poverty of the Irish population, even if that poverty were not perfectly obvious. In the United Kingdom there is an income tax which falls on all incomes over $750, but, although there are many individual rich men in Ireland, the income from this source from the Emerald Isle is only one twenty-second part of that from the whole kingdom. In Ireland the railroad traffic, both as regards freight and passengers, is very much less than in England or Scotland. The number of letters carried, the number of telegrams sent, the tonnage of shipping, the number and size of the factories, the amount of coal used, the quantity of imports and exports, are all very much less than they should be in proportion to the population.

The taxation, which in the United Kingdom falls heavily on the poorer classes of the population, bears with extreme weight on Ireland, which has an undue proportion of poor people, and while doubtless the amount of wealth in the country increases, the poverty of the people, as compared with that of the English or the Scotch, is constantly and continually increasing.

When we speak of the Irish as being an agricultural nation, we must not confound the situation there with that in our country. The Irishman who tills the soil is not in the position of an independent farmer holding his hundred or hundred and fifty acres, but is rather a peasant with a precarious holding of a piece of land small in extent and value, and with a rent in excess of what the land should legitimately bear. The farms, such as they are, are extremely small; over two-thirds of all the holdings are less than thirty acres in extent, and almost one out of every three farms is less than ten acres in size. To a certain extent co-operation has been introduced, among these farmers, but as a rule the poverty of the individual and his ignorance of the general conditions of farming render it difficult for him to combine. The farms are upon the whole ill-kept, and the conditions under which they are held are such as to discourage any particular thrift or uncommon energy.

The men engaged in industry and in transportation in Ireland earn considerably less than do their brethren in England and Scotland, and upon the whole the proportion of unskilled workers in Ireland is much larger than in the two other countries named, while the pay for the same grade of work is less. In general, it is true to say that the Irish workman earns on an average about half the amount earned in the industrial countries of England and Scotland. The common laborer in England, who will earn $4.75 per week in Northumberland or Durham, or $5.80 in London, will earn only $3.25 in Belfast, and $4.10 in Dublin, and about $3.50 in other places in Ireland. The general surface laborer in mines will earn from $4.25 to $4.75 in the North of England, and would earn about $2.80 in Tipperary, , Antrim or Sligo. The spinners in the woolen mills who earn $8.50 in Leeds will get but $4.75 in Ireland. Ten years ago an investigation was made into the condition of the railroad employees in England, Scotland and Ireland, and it was found that while only one employee in five hundred earned less than 15s., or $3.75 per week in England, and only onein eighty earned less than that amount in Scotland, almost a half of all the railroad employees earned 15s. or less in Ireland. The poverty of the population can also be shown by the yearly migration of agricultural workers from Ireland to England and Scotland. Every year some twenty-five thousand Irishmen cross the sea to earn $1.00 a day during harvesting time and then return to their homes, for the most part in the county of Mayo, The wages which fail to attract English and Scotch workmen thus draw thousands of Irishmen over the water, even though the savings that can be effected by a trip of this sort are not very considerable.

Much improvement is looked for in the condition of Ireland from the land laws recently passed by the British government. These laws contemplate the purchase of the land from the present owners under conditions involving the guarantee of the government, and on terms which are made as favorable as possible for the tenant. There is some complaint even under these laws of the exhorbitant prices demanded by the landlords, but the general impression appears to be that the new Act is the first step towards remedying the grievous conditions under which Ireland has suffered for over a century.

Another hopeful sign in the situation of Ireland at the present time is the energy with which the working population has entered into the Trades Union movement. The people are endeavoring to secure by industrial means what they formerly sought to obtain exclusively by political action. The optimistic hope that all would be well as soon as Home Rule was achieved has now given place to a realization of the many other problems which beset the Irish worker. The Irish Trades Unions are to a considerable extent separately organized, and by means of their Trades Councils they have secured the adherence of the Irish political party to their plans for the improvement of the working classes. When the British workmen have succeeded in electing a large number of members of Parliament, they will count, as in the past, upon the adherence of the Irish party in support of their measures.

Among the Poets

DA GREATA STRONGA MAN.

You oughta see my Uncl' Joe
Wann he ees getta mad.
He ees da strongest man I know
Wann som' one treat heem bad.
Hees eye flash lik' blazin' coal,
An' wann he ope hees mout'
He growla lik' you t'ink hees soul
Ees turna eenside out.
He eesa get so stronga den
An' swell so big an' fat,
It goin' to taka seexa men
For justa hold hees hat.

You oughta see my Uncl' Joe!
Eet what you call "surprise."
Las' night big Irish punch heem so
Eet close up bot' hees eyes.
Oh! my! eesa looka bad;
Mus' be ees som't'ing wrong,
Because wann Uncl' Joe ees mad
He always been so strong.
I guess deese Irish heet his blow
So quicka an' so rough
He no giva time to Uncl' Joe,
For getta mad enough.
—Catholic Standard and Times.

"PRAISE NOT THE DAY TILL IT IS OVER."

(From the German of Gerok.)

Thou shalt not praise the day till night is falling,
However fair its dawn and noon may be;
Ofttimes at eventide come storms appalling,
Setting the lightning and thunder free.

Thou shalt not blame the day till it is ending,
Though it has brought thee flood and hurricane;
Full oft at nightfall comes deep peace, descending
In sunset gold and roses, glorious gain.

Praise each fair morn that calls thee up from sleeping,
And through the hot day work with all thy might;
Then leave the evening hour in Heaven's keeping;
Which sent both winter cloud and summer light.
—H. F. in Washington Gazette.

JES' TELL THE WORLD HELLO.

We had some offish neighbors once that moved in down the road,
We reckoned they was 'bout the proudest folks we ever knowed.
An' when we passed 'em now and then we held our heads up high
To make dead sure they could'nt snub us if theywas to try.
It really made me nervous, so I jes' braced up one day
An' thought I'd go ahead an' show my manners, anyway,
One Sunday, 'stid o' turnin round an' gazin' at the view,
I looked at them an' says, "Hello," an' then says, "Howdy do?"
It wasn't the cold an' formal greetin that you've sometimes heard;
They smiled an' said it hearty, like they meant it, every word.
It's solemn to reflect on what we miss along life's way
By not jes' bein' natural an' good humored every day.
There's lots of folks who fling the simple joys of life aside
Because they dread the shadow of their own unconscious pride.
An' nine times out o' ten you'll find the rule work right an' true—
Jes' tell the world "Hello," and it'll answer "Howdy do."
Washington Star.

There once was an Admiral Skrydloff
To whom they propounded a rydloff—
"What would you do,
If a torpedo hit you,
And busted right in your mydloff?"

There was an old General Pfloug,
Who liked to drink beer in a pmoug,
And censor the pnews,
Between every phooze,
As he gurgled "Gloup-glouggetty-gloug!"

There was an old Admiral Stark,
Who wandered on shore after dark,
But before the next morning,
Without any warning,
Somebody stole his Noah's Ark.

There once was a General Stoessel,
Who was ordered to go out and hustle,
But the Japanese came,
Took a hand in the game,
And he got the worst of the toessel.

THE CZARINA'S LULLABY.

Sleep, my little one, sleep;
Heed not the guns from the steep;
Let the guns thunder as loud as they can,
Baby must sleep and grow a big man.

Sleep, my little one, sleep;
Squadrons may clash on the deep;
Fleets of the Czar and their crews may be lost,
But, Baby, thy father's and mine be the cost.

Sleep, my little one, sleep;
Mothers and sweethearts may weep;
Boys of their hearts may lie dead on the field—
O Baby, my Boy, mother's heart be thy shield.

Sleep, my little one, sleep;
Hearts of thy people will leap—
Thy people, for Baby shall have a great throne,
But now he rules mother and mother alone.

THE CALL OF THE COUNTRY WIND.

Over the scorching roofs of tin,
Down through the blistered street,
The country wind sweeps gently in
To this throbbing desert of heat,
And it seems to call through the toil and hum
Of the parched-up town: "Come! Come! Come!"

"O follow me to the spring-fed rills
Where dreamlights dance all day,
To the aspen groves and the misty hills
And the fields all sweet with hay,
Away to the orchards of pear and plum—"
'Tis the woodland's call: "Come! Come! Come!"

Then on and on speeds the country wind
Through the heart of the heat-rid town;
Through shops and mills, 'mid the roar and grind—
'Cross roofs of blistered brown.
In the quiet wards where the sick succumb—
The mocking wind calls: "Come! Come! Come!"

The heart-sick mother grieves more her lot,
The child cries out in pain;
The pallid face on the snow-white cot
Sighs for relief, in vain.
Oh, mocking, merciless, cruel, to some,
Is the country wind with its "Come! Come! Come!"
—Victor A. Hermann, in N. Y. Times.

THE SWEET SORROW OF PARTING.

Chicago Tribune.

"Good-night," he said; the parlor light
Was soft and dim and low.
"Good-night," he breathed again; "Good-night,
It's time that I should go."
She rose and smiled into his eyes,
Then shyly bent her head.
"Good-night," he murmured, loverwise;
And then, "Good-night," he said.

"Good-night"—Ten minutes later they
Were standing in the hall.
But he was on his homeward way,
Good-night"—he was so tall
Her head came barely to his heart,
And she was fair and slight.
"The hour has come for us to part,"
He said, "and so, good-night."

Good-night"—A half an hour had gone,
He had his hat and cane
And said that he must hurry on,
Then said "good-night," again.
Good-nigh," "Good-night," "Good-night," and so
"Good-night," they ever sighed;
'Twas really time for him to go;
"Good-night,"—the door swung wide.

Good-night," he said, and took her hand
An hour or so went by;
"Good-night"—They could not understand
The grayness of the sky
"Good-nighe," again, and then, "Good-night";
Upon the steps they stood;
Good-night,"—He kissed her fingers white
As every lover should.

"Good-night"—The Eastern sky grew pink
As though about to blush;
"Good-night"—The stars began to wink,
The breezes whispered: "Hush!"
Soon on their ears there clanged a knell
That smote them with affright—
The ringing of the breakfast bell—
That time he said "Good-night!

A WOMAN'S LIFE.

This woman never had the time
To any social place attend;
She seldom saw a neighbor's home;
For there were jagged rents to mend.

Her floors were tracked with muddy prints,
prints,
The trampled weeds grew by her door;
The plant that in her window stood,
Untended, never blossom bore.

Unseen of her, the world went by;
Those who, in state, had won renown
Passed down her way, she did not heed—
Small hands were tugging at her gown.

In after years, a strong, proud man
Was called the crowded hall to grace;
He looked to where, 'mid plaudits loud,
Was lifted up his mother's face.

THE OLD SCHOOLHOUSE.

Just an old wooden schoolhouse—nothing more—
Past which I rode yesterday, as in time gone by;
Upon a steed (not so spirited as of ancient lore),
To recall happy remembrances rather than to sigh,
But things were greatly changed, I found to my dismay,
As I called a hasty halt to recollect the site
Where that old pine structure has stood so many years,
And under whose loving roof many had been brought from dark to light!

But as I closely studied the edifice that now marks the spot
Where many times we had gathered at the sounding of the bell,
I could not but reflect that science had surely wrought
A phenomenal improvement upon that (comparatively) old cell.
So even if one should retain fond memories of the past,
The important strides of civilization is making must obviously tell at the last.
—S. H. James, Hamilton.

ANOTHER OMAR IN NEW JERSEY.

I.

Come, get your tacks and on piazza rail
Your fine-meshed nettings for mosquitos nail;
The air you breathe, with faint miasma charged,
Must reach you filtered through a cross-barred veil.

II.

Here in my screened and closely guarded lair,
Around whose portals buzzing swarms repair,
I'll sit in hard-won comfort, while outside
Poor bitten mortals slap and scratch and swear.

III.

Whether at Monmouth Beach or Tuckahoe,
Whether the altitude be high or low,
The Buzzing Fiends keep busy day and night—
The Hand that Smites keeps battling to and fro.

IV.

Our pillowed heads to sleep incline at night,
But Humming Torments through the covers bite;
Then up we rise and strike a match and spend
The painful hours slaying all in sight.

V.

Strange, is it not, that of the myriads who,
Despite us, pass the screens and nettings through,
We can get rid of but a small per cent.?
The rest escape—to feed on us anew.

VI.

And those who scatter crude petroleum
And loudly boast of benefits to come—
Of all their vaunted theories, what remains?
Upon the water's face a greenish scum.

VII.

Waste not your time, nor, in the vain desire
For vengeance, wilt your collar and perspire;
Better give up this most unequal strife
And to some well-protected spot retire.

VIII.

A brimming beaker of our special brew,
Some cigarettes, a steamer chair, and You
Beside me, slapping at the vacant air—
Oh, Jersey Flats were paradise for two!

IX.

And this reviving herb whose tender green
Fledges the frosted brim o'er which you lean—
Oh, sip its flavor slowly, for who knows
Whether the iceman has today been seen?

X.

Ah, my Beloved, drain the glass that brings
A moment's respite from their vicious stings;
Another julep? Certainly; the taste
Quite grows upon one for the pleasant things.

AN APPEAL TO MAUD.

Come into the garden, Maud,
And see how the weeds have grown;
They're getting so thick,
And growing so quick,
I can't pull' em all alone.
So come into the garden, Maud,
And give me a helping hand;
There's a lot of witchgrass
In the lettuce, alas!
And it's growing to beat the band!

Come into the garden, Maud,
And do weed the onions first!
The lettuce is bad,
And the beets make me sad,
But the onion bed is the worst;
So put on your bloomers, Maud,
And tackle the pesky weeds
Without any fuss,
For woe is us,
If ever they scatter their seeds!

Come into the garden, Maud,
For the black bat, night, has flown;
There's plenty of work,
So don't try to shirk
And leave it to me alone.
Just quicken your motions, Maud,
And banish that haughty sneer,
And kneel down in the dew,
For it's right up to you
To help get this garden clear!

GOD AND SATAN.

(This is Marie Corelli's first effort in verse.)

God said: "I will create
A world in the air."
Satan heard and answered:
"I will be there!"

God said: "I will make of Man
A creature supreme;"
Satan answered: "I will destroy
Thy splendid Dream!"

God said: "I will ordain
That Thou shalt no longer be!"
Satan answered: "Thou can'st not, Lord,
For I am part of Thee!"

THE OCEAN.

There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,
There is a rapture on the lonely shore,
There is society, where none intrudes,
By the deep sea, and music in its roar;
I love not man the less, but nature more,
From these our interviews, in which I steal
From all I may be, or have been before,
To mingle with the universe and feel
What I can ne'er express, yet cannot all conceal.

Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean, roll!
Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain;
Man marks the earth with ruin—his control
Stops with the shore; upon the watery plain
The wrecks are all they deed, nor doth remain
A shadow of man's ravage, save his own,
When, for a moment, like a drop of rain,
He sinks into thy depths with bubbling groan,
Without a grave, unknell'd, uncoffin'd and unknown.

His steps are not upon thy paths—thy fields
Are not a spoil for him; thou dost arise
And shake him from thee; the vile strength he wields
For earth's destruction thou dost all despise,
Spurning him from thy bosom to the skies,
And send'st him, shivering in thy playful spray,
And howling, to his gods, where haply lies
His petty hope in some near port or bay,
And dashest him again to earth—there let him lay.

The armaments which thunderstrike the walls
Of rock-built cities, bidding nations quake
And monarchs tremble in their capitals,
The oak leviathans, whose huge ribs make
Their clay creator the vain title take
Of lord of thee, and arbiter of war—
These are thy toys, and, as the snowy flake,
They melt into thy yeast of waves, which mar
Alike the Armada's pride or spoils of Trafalgar.

Thy shores are empires, changed in all save thee—
Assyria, Greece, Rome, Carthage, what are they?
Thy waters wash'd them power while they were free,
And many a tyrant since; their shores obey
The stranger, slave or savage; their decay
Has dried up realms to deserts. Not so thou,
Unchangeable, save to thy wild waves' play;
Time writes no wrinkle on thine azure brow;
Such as creation's dawn beheld, thou rollest now.

—Lord Byron.

THE MYSTERY OF CANCER.

San Francisco Argonaut.

The mystery of death is as insoluble as ever, and the light thrown by modern research upon the avenues that lead to it seems to be lost in the darkness of terror. We hail each day a new discovery, either of the serum which will cure tuberculosis, or of the ray which will extirpate a parasite, or of the elixir able to freshen our vital powers beyond the drag of senility. Lately we have rejoiced because we thought that cancer, the most fatal of all diseases, had been at last tracked to its source. But the report of the English General Committee of the Cancer Research Fund throws us once more back upon the mystery. We do not know what cancer is, how it originates, how it grows, or how to kill it.

The conclusions of this committee, composed of the eminent of British physicians and surgeons, tell us this: cancer is not an infectious ailment, it can not be transmitted from one species to another, it is not caused by a parasite, and the cell has powers of self-propagation. Why it afflicts one person and not another, we do not know.

The sole remedy advocated by the surgeons of the committee is immediate operation. No medicine has the slightest effect. Once seized upon by the disease, the patient has but one recourse, and that a perilous one, the knife. Serum, radium, the X-ray, are useless. The cancerous growth is a living organism, and it is not a question of extinguishing a poison in the blood, but of killing a living thing.

San Francisco has only lately been heralded as the greatest cancer place in the United States. This was shown by statistics to be false, but the fact remains that here is the rendezvous of the afflicted of a whole coast, and here centres the scientific effort to attain a saving knowledge of cancer's phases. We are assured that it is not infectious, and the experience of surgery shows that if taken in time it may be arrested. But we need something more than this. If smallpox and diphtheria and typhoid can be eradicated, why not this most deadly of all? We are impatient of anything in this matter but success. We desire most earnestly to know why when one man irritates a certain portion of his body cancer develops, while another man undergoes everything, and comes out scot free.

In the absence of positive assurance that cancer is a specific disease, the best thing we can do, according to the committee, is to seek surgical aid. Taken in season, the growth may be removed and life saved. If we can not carry our decimal out to the fifth figure, let us at least approximate roughly. The wise man and woman will not wait too long, say the surgeons who have studied the matter. So we turn again to the merciful knife.

TRICKS OF GLOBE TROTTERS.

Who Play Hide and Seek With With the Customs.

In the Century Magazine, Mr. O. K. Davis has an amusing and instructive article on the New York custom house and the attempts of the passengers from the great liners to convey their possessions safely through:

As one of the big ocean liners was warping into her dock not long ago, a lady stepped up to a friend on deck and said:

"Do you see anything queer about me?"

"No," replied the friend. "Why?"

"Oh, nothing; only I have a silver teaset hanging under my skirts."

That woman had no intention of smuggling. That is a vile infraction of the law which only the distinctly criminal commit. She was merely intending to "evade the customs." She was in much the same frame of mind about it as the civilian who went with the allied troops on their famous and profitable march through the Forbidden City of Pekin. As he drew near the guard on his way, he said to his companion: "I wish I didn't have to go so near that sentry."

"Why?" asked the other.

"Because, unless I move with such caution as to give me away, I positively clank."

This is the attitude which most of the thousands of men and women who go abroad every year maintain toward the law which levies duties on their foreign purchases and toward the customs inspection which tries to enforce that law.

Attempts to bribe the inspectors are constant. They are made sometimes by persons in whom such action is greatly surprising. Not long ago a man very prominent in national affairs offered an inspector $10. Wealthy people are continually doing that. With them it is perhaps only a part of the custom of tipping all who perform any service; at least, that is the charitable view held by the authorities.

It is a curious fact that the attempts at such smuggling are largely confined to persons who travel by certain lines of steamers. There are lines the passengers of which rarely give the inspectors any trouble. Of one line a high official said:

"It's hardly worth while to make any examination on their piers."

This official divides the travelers into three classes: the honest, middle class, who bring in comparatively little that is dutiable, and who declare that and pay the duty without fuss or complaint; the dishonest lower class, who constantly try to smuggle cheap jewelry and finery in small amounts; and the shirking upper class, who are the worst of the lot and the most difficult to catch. He might have added the professional smugglers, but they are not many.

But by far the greater part of the captures on the piers are really the result of the exercise of that sort of sixth sense for such smugglers developed by the inspectors. When they look queer they make a personal examination. It was just that and nothing more which caught two girls, one of whom had a Russian sable muff on her leg and the other a sable boa. It was that which caught a woman who had 800 ostrich feathers sewed to her petticoat, and her husband who had 96 watches fastened to his undervest. It was that which detected a woman who had 20 yards of lace, worth $25 a yard or more, concealed under her dress. It was that which caught a man just the other day who had nearly ten thousand dollars' worth of diamonds in his pockets. It was that which found the eight hundred dollars' worth of lace which a woman had concealed in a pillow.

The great customs machinery of the port of New York makes little commotion and runs very smoothly. It is the auxiliary engine for collecting the duties on baggage which attracts the attention of the public. Less than one-half of one per cent of the duties collected every year at New York is paid on the baggage of travelers; but there is more fuss over that one million dollars than there is about all the other one hundred and eighty millions paid on regular importations.

Mr. Davis concludes his article with the following amusing story:

All travelers are not lacking in scruple at the custom house, as this anecdote will show:

Two gentlemen on an ocean liner coming into New York harbor after a winter abroad, after having made their declarations, met on deck.

"Well, did you make a clean breast of it?" said one.

"Oh, yes," was the response. "I can't smuggle; you know I'm a protectionist. But how about you? Did you declare everything?"

"To be sure," said the other. "It won't do for me to smuggle; I'm a free trader."

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.

Chicago News.

If Alexieff were to turn in an official report which was not a hard-luck story the authorities at St. Petersburg would doubt its authenticity.

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FOR PRIZE LIST AND PARTICULARS WRITE TO THE SECRETARY.

G. H. BARNARD, Mayor, President. ROBT. H. SWINERTON, Secretary.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.

Time Table No. 50

Northbound. Leave.	Daily. A.M.	Southbound. Arrive. P.M.	Northbound. Leave.	Sat., Sun. and Wed. P.M.	Southb'nd Arrive. P.M.
Victoria	9:00	12:06	Victoria	4:00	7:55
Shawnigan Lake	10:20	10:46	Shawnigan Lake	5:17	6:46
Duncans	11:00	10:02	Duncans	5:55	5:55
Ladysmith	11:57	9:10	Ladysmith	6:45	5:06
Nanaimo	12:40	8:20	Nanaimo	7:37	4:15
Ar. Wellington	12:53	Lv. 8:00	Ar. Wellington	7:52	Lv. 4:00

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GREAT SALT LAKE IS NOW DRYING UP

Half a Century Will See It Vanish.

Statistics indicate that Great Salt Lake, the Dead Sea of America, is doomed—that it is gradually drying up. The opinion now almost universally prevails among scientists that this mysterious body of water, located at an altitude of 4,210 feet above sea level and a thousand miles inland, and which has but a single rival, the Dead Sea of Palestine, is certain within the course of half a century to disappear from the map. Some scientists, who have made a careful study of the fluctuations of the lake, even declare that it will be dried up within a quarter of a century.

Various statistics of climatic conditions, including precipitation records, are complete for Utah back to 1863, with scattering accounts for many preceding years, and it has been possible from these data, although the problem is far from being a simple one, to arrive at these and other conclusions—conclusions so well founded, as shall herein be shown, that the predicted destiny of the lake cannot well be disputed.

The lake is subject to annual fluctuations, which, up to the 1st of July of each year, give a rise of water level usually amounting to about twelve inches; after July 1 it begins to fall, and the fall is invariably greater than the preceding one. We have statistical proof that this has been going on for thirty-five years. In the meantime, however, in addition to the lake's annual fluctuations, there have been wet and dry cycles which temporarily affect the lake's level to a very great extent. During one of these wet cycles the level may rise several feet, but, like the annual rises, it always fails to reach the mark set by the preceding one. In drawing conclusions these facts must necessarily be taken into consideration.

From the close of the year 1886 to the close of 1902, sixteen years, there has been a total fall of eleven and a half feet. While this is considered alarming, measurements show that the shrinkage has been even more rapid during the past three years than for any other like period in the sixteen, the average fall being one foot per year—that is, one foot after deducting the preceding annual rise. At this ratio in forty years the level will be a corresponding number of feet below its present standard, which means that the lake bottom will practically be a dry, salt desert. The water in what is known as the north arm is now a little less than forty feet deep, and this is considered the deepest portion of the lake.

This is one way of reckoning the time until the Great Salt Lake will cease to be. Here is another:

Sixteen years ago, in 1886, the area of the lake's surface was estimated at about 2,700 square miles. Taking twenty feet as the average depth at that time, we have 1,505,433,600,000 cubic feet as the contents of the lake. Today, according to recent surveys, the lake has an area of about 2,125 square miles. Multiplying this number by eleven and a half, the number of feet in depth of the water that has disappeared and not been replaced, gives 669,778,400,000 cubic feet as the quantity of water less than what it had sixteen years ago; or, leaving 835,655,200,000 cubic feet as the lake's present contents. At this ratio of decrease in quantity in less than twenty-five years the lake will be waterless.

To show the effect of cycle fluctuations and how the lake is steadily shrinking despite temporary rises, a chart has been prepared indicating the action of the level for the past forty years, commencing with 1863. The level then stood at two feet above the zero point. For the four years following the precipitation was very great. In consequence of this the level went up at almost the rate of two feet a year until 1868, when it stood at thirteen and a half feet above zero—the highest level on record. Then there was a turning point, and in the next five years there was a drop of seven and a half feet. Again there was an increase in the precipitation, and the lake's level rose until in 1875 it reached twelve and a half feet above zero.

It is from this year forward that the real shrinkage of the lake becomes evident. A steady decline has been in progress since then, and only once has there been a rise of any consequence. It began in 1883 and continued until 1886, when the level registered at nine feet above zero. Now the precipitation preceding this rise was only one inch less than that which preceded the rise of 1875, yet there was a difference of three and a half feet in the two water levels.

In 1900 the greatest fall on record was registered, and during the year the level went down nearly four feet. This occurred despite the fact that the rain chart shows that the precipitation for five years preceding this time was above the normal. The lake now stood at one foot below zero. During 1901 it fell only two inches, but again in 1902 it took another downward leap, reaching three and a half feet below zero. In June of the past year, 1903, the season at which, according to previous records, the level usually stands at the highest point, it was three feet nine inches below zero, and still falling. The annual rise this year amounted to about one foot, as usual, and yet it is more than two feet lower than it was this time last year. The precipitation this year, too, has been much greater than it was last.

Such has been the rising and falling of Great Salt Lake since the white man has become its observer. Its action before that time can only be summarily told by the lake's surroundings; and a geological investigation of the nine mountainous islands within the lake and of the higher elevations inclosing it discloses evidence that once the level approximated about 600 feet above the present surface. This evidence is in the nature of ancient water marks on the sides of the elevations.

The Wings of The Morning

By Louis Tracy.

(Continued From Last Sunday's Edition.)

pick our bones if we fail!"

Then there stepped into full view the renegade Mussulman and his leader. They carried no guns; the chief wore his kris.

"Tell him to leave that dagger behind!" cried the sailor imperiously. As the enemy demanded a parley he resolved to adopt the conqueror's tone from the outset. The chief obeyed with a scowl, and the two advanced to the foot of the rock.

"Stand close to me," said Jenks to Iris. "Let them see you plainly, but pull your hat well down over your eyes."

She silently followed his instructions. Now that the very crisis of their fate had arrived she was nervous, shaken, conscious only of a desire to sink on her knees and pray.

One or two curious heads were craned round the corner of the rock.

"Stop!" cried Jenks. "If those men do not instantly go away I will fire at them."

The Indian translated this order and the chief vociferated some clanging syllables which had the desired effect. The two halted some ten paces in front of the cavern, and the belligerents surveyed each other. It was a fascinating spectacle, this drama in real life. The yellow-faced Dyak, gaudily attired in a crimson jacket and sky-blue pantaloons of Chinese silk—a man with the beaute du diable, young, and powerfully built—bony, tall and grey with hardship, looked up at the occupants of the ledge. Iris, slim and boyish in her male garments, was dwarfed by the six-foot sailor, but her face was blood-stained, and Jenks wore a six weeks' stubble of beard. Holding their Lee-Metfords with alert ease, with revolvers strapped to their sides, they presented a warlike and imposing tableau in their inaccessible perch. In the path of the emissaries lay the bodies of the slain. The Dyak leader scowled again as he passed them.

"Sahib," began the Indian, "my chief, Taung S'Ali, does not wish to have any more of his men killed in a foolish quarrel about a woman. Give her up, he says, and he will either leave you here in peace, or carry you safely to some place where you can find a ship manned by white men."

"A woman!" said Jenks, scornfully. "That is idle talk! What woman is here?"

This question nonplussed the native.

"The woman whom the chief saw half a month back, sahib."

"Taung S'Ali was bewitched. I slew his men so quickly that he saw spirits."

The chief caught his name and broke in with a question. A volley of talk between the two was enlivened with expressive gestures by Taung S'Ali, who several times pointed to Iris, and Jenks now anathematized his thoughtless folly in permitting the Dyak to approach so near. The Mahommedan, of course, had never seen her, and might have persuaded the other that in truth there were two men only on the rock.

His fears were only too well founded. The Mussulman salaamed respectfully and said:

"Protector of the poor, I cannot gainsay your word, but Taung S'Ali says that the maid stands by your side, and is not the less the woman he seeks in that she wears a man's clothing."

"He has sharp eyes, but his brain is dull," retorted the sailor. "Why does he come here to seek a woman who is not of his race? Not only has he braved death to his people and narrowly escaped it himself, but he must now think any violence offered to us will mean the extermination of his whole tribe by an English warship. Tell him to take away his boats and never visit this isle again. Perhaps I will then forget his treacherous attempt to murder us whilst we slept last night."

The chief glared back defiantly, whilst the Mahommedan said—

"Sahib, it is best not to anger him too much. He says he means to have the girl. He saw her beauty that day and she inflamed his heart. She has cost him many lives, but she is worth a Sultan's ransom. He cares not for warships. They cannot reach his village in the hills. By the tomb of Nizam-ud-din, sahib, he will not harm you if you give her up, but if you refuse he will kill you both. And what is one woman more or less in the world that she should cause strife and bloodletting?"

The sailor knew the Eastern character too well not to understand the man's amazement that he should be so solicitous about the fate of one of the weaker sex. It was seemingly useless to offer terms, yet the native was clearly so anxious for an amicable settlement that he caught at a straw.

"You come from Delhi?" he asked.

"Honored one, you have great wisdom."

"None but a Delhi man swears by the tomb on the road to the Kutub. You have escaped from the Andamans?"

"Sahib, I did but slay a man in self-defence."

"Whatever the cause, you can never again see India. Nevertheless you would give many years of your life to mingle once more with the bazaar-folk in the Chandni Chowk, and sit at night on a charpoy near the Lahore Gate?"

The brown skin assumed a sallow tinge.

"Then help me and my friend to escape. Compel your chief to leave the island. Kill him! Plot against him! I will promise you freedom and pleat of rupees. Do this, and I swear to you I will come in a ship and take you away. The miss-sahib's father is powerful. He has great influence with the Sirkar." The Government on India.)

Taung S'Ali was evidently bewildered and annoyed by this passionate appeal which he did not understand. He demanded an explanation, and the ready-witted native was obliged to invent some plausible excuse. Yet when he raised his face to Jenks there was the look of a hunted animal in his eyes.

"Sahib," he said, endeavoring to conceal his agitation. "I am one among many. A word from me and they would cut my throat. If I were with you there on the rock I would die with you, for I was in the Kumaon Rissala (a native cavalry regiment) when the trouble befell me. It is of no avail to bargain with a tiger, sahib. I suppose you will not give up the miss-sahib? Pretend to argue with me. I will help in any way possible."

Jenks' heart bounded as this almost unlooked-for offer reached his ears. The unfortunate Mahommedan was evidently eager to get away from the piratical gang into whose power he had fallen. But the chief was impatient, if not suspicious of these long speeches.

"Tell Taung S'Ali that I will slay him and all his men ere to-morrow's sun rises. He knows something of my power, but not all. To-night, at the twelfth hour you will find a rope hanging from the rock. Tie thereto a vessel of water. Fail not in this. I will not forget your services. I am Austruther Sahib, of the Belgaum Rissala."

The native translated his words into a fierce defiance of Taung S'Ali and his Dyaks. The chief glanced at Jenks and Iris with an ominous smile. He muttered something.

"Then, sahib. There is nothing more to be said. Beware of the trees on your right. They can send silent death even to the place where you stand. And I will not fail you to-night, on my life," cried the interpreter.

"I believe you. Go! But inform your chief that once you have disappeared round the rock whence you came I will talk to him only with a rifle."

Taung S'Ali seemed to comprehend the Englishman's emphatic motions. Waving his hand defiantly, the Dyak turned, and, with one parting glance of mute assurance, the Indian followed him.

And now there came to Jenks a great temptation. Iris touched his arm and whispered—

"What have you decided! I did not dare to speak lest he should hear my voice."

Poor girl! She was sure the Dyak could not penetrate her disguise, though she feared from the manner in which the conference broke up that it had not been satisfactory.

Jenks did not answer her. He knew that if he killed Taung S'Ali his men would be so disheartened that when the night came they would fly. There was so much at stake—Iris, wealth, love, happiness, life itself—all depended on his plighted word. Yet his savage enemy, a slayer of women, a human vampire toiled with every conceivable crime, was stalking back to safety with a certain dignified strut, calmly trusting to the white man's bond.

Oh, it was cruel! The ordeal of that ghastly moment was more trying than all he had hitherto experienced. He gave a choking sob of relief when the silken-clad scoundrel passed out of sight without even deigning to give another glance at the ledge or at those who silently watched him.

Iris could not guess the nature of the mortal struggle raging in the sailor's soul.

"Tell me," she repeated, "what have you done?"

"Kept faith with that swaggering ruffian," he said, with an odd feeling of thankfulness that he spoke truly.

"Why? Have you made him any promise?"

"Unhappily I permitted him to come here, so I had to let him go. He recognized you instantly."

This surprised her greatly.

"Are you sure? I saw him pointing at me, but he seemed to be in such a bad temper that I imagined that he was angry with you for exchanging a prepossessing young lady for an ill-favored youth."

Jenks with difficulty suppressed a sigh. Her words for an instant had the old piquant flavor.

Keeping a close watch on the sheltering promontory, he told her all that had taken place. Iris became very downcast when she grasped the exact state of affairs. She was almost certain when the Dyaks proposed a parley that reasonable terms would result. It horrified her beyond measure to find that she was the rock on which negotiations were wrecked. Hope died within her. The bitterness of death was in her breast.

"What an unlucky influence I have had on your existence!" she exclaimed. "If it were not for me this trouble at least would be spared you. Because I am here you are condemned. Again, because I stopped you from shooting that wretched chief and his companions they are now demanding your life as a forfeit. It is all my fault. I cannot bear it."

She was on the verge of tears. The strain had become too great for her. After indulging in a wild dream of freedom, to be told that they must again endure the irksome confinement, the active suffering, the slow horrors of a siege in that rocky prison, almost distracted her.

Jenks was very stern and curt in his reply.

"We must make the best of a bad business," he said. "If we are in a tight place the Dyaks are not much better off, and eighteen of their number are dead or wounded. You forget, too, that Providence has sent us a most useful ally in the Mahommedan. When all is said and done, things might be far worse than they are."

Never before had his tone been so cold, his manner so abrupt, not even in the old days when he purposely endeavored to make her dislike him.

She walked along the ledge and timidly bent over him.

"Forgive me!" she whispered; "I did forget for the moment, not only the goodness of Providence, but also your self-sacrificing devotion. I am only a woman, and I don't want to die yet, but I will not live unless you too are saved."

Once already that day she had expressed this thought in other words. Was some shadowy design flitting through her brain? Suppose they were faced with the alternatives of dying from thirst or yielding to the Dyaks. Was there another way out? Jenks shivered, though the rock was grilling him. He must divert her mind from this dreadful brooding.

"The fact is," he said with a feeble attempt at cheerfulness, "we are both hungry and consequently grumpy. Now, suppose you prepare lunch. We will feel ever so much better after we have eaten."

The girl choked back her emotion, and sadly essayed the task of providing a meal which was hateful to her. In doing so she saw her Bible, lying where she had placed it that morning, the leaves still open at the 91st Psalm. She had indeed forgotten the promise it contained—

"For He shall give His angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways."

A few tears fell now and made little furrows down her soiled cheeks. But they were helpful tears, tears of resignation, not of despair. Although the "destruction that wasteth at noonday" was trying her sorely she again felt strong and sustained.

She even smiled on detecting an involuntary effort to clear her stained face. She was about to carry a biscuit and some tinned meat to the sailor when a sharp exclamation from him caused her to hasten to his side.

The Dyaks had broken cover. Running in scattered sections across the sands, they were risking such loss as the defenders might be able to inflict upon them during a brief race to the shelter and food to be obtained in the other part of the island.

Jenks did not fire at the scurrying gang. He was waiting for one man, Taung S'Ali. But that redoubtable person, having probably suggested this dash for liberty, had fully realized the enviable share of attention he would attract during the passage. He therefore discarded his vivid attire, and, by borrowing cold garments, made himself sufficiently like unto the remainder of his crew to deceive the sailor until the rush of men was over. Among them ran the Mahommedan, who did not look up the valley but waved his hand.

When all had quieted down again Jenks understood how he had been fooled. He laughed so heartily that Iris, not knowing either the cause of his merriment or the reason of his unlooked-for clemency to the flying foe, feared the sun had affected him.

He at once quitted the post occupied during so protracted a vigil.

"Now," he cried, "we can eat in peace. I have stripped the chief of his finery. His men can twit him on being forced to shed his gorgeous plumage in order to save his life. Anyhow, they will leave us in peace until night falls, so we must make the best of a hot afternoon."

But he was mistaken. A greater danger than any yet experienced now threatened them, though Iris, after perusing that wonderful psalm, might have warned him of it had she known the purpose of those long bamboos carried by some of the savages.

For Taung S'Ali, furious and unrelenting, resolved that if he could not obtain the girl he would slay the pair of them; and he had terrible weapons in his possession—weapons that could send "silent death even to the place where they stood."

CHAPTER XIII.

Reality v. Romance—The Case for the Defendant.

Residents in tropical countries know that the heat is greatest, or certainly least bearable between two and four o'clock in the afternoon.

At the conclusion of a not very luscious repast Jenks suggested that they should rig up the tarpaulin in such wise as to gain protection from the sun and yet enable him to cast a watchful eye over the valley. Iris helped to raise the great canvas sheet on the supports he had prepared. Once shut off from the devouring sun rays, the hot breeze then springing into fitful existence cooled their blistered but perspiring skin and made life somewhat tolerable.

Still adhering to his policy of combatting the first enervating attacks of thirst, the sailor sanctioned the consumption of the remaining water. As a last desperate expedient, to be resorted to only in case of sheer necessity, he uncorked a battle of champagne and filled the tin cup. The sparkling wine, with its volume of creamy foam, looked so tempting that Iris would then and there have risked its potency were she not promptly withheld.

Jenks explained to her that when the wine became quite flat and insipid they might use it to moisten their parched lips. Even so, in their present superheated state, the liquor was unquestionably dangerous, but he hoped it would not harm them if taken in minute quantities.

Accustomed now to implicitly accept his advice, she fought and steadily conquered the craving within her. Oddly enough, the "thawing" of their scorched bodies beneath the tarpaulin brought a certain degree of relief. They were supremely uncomfortable, but that was as naught compared with the relaxation from the torments previously borne.

For a long time—the best part of an hour, perhaps—they remained silent.

The sailor was reviewing the pros and cons of their precarious condition. It would, of course, be a matter of supreme importance were the Indian to be faithful to his promise. Here the prospect was decidedly hopeful. The man was an old sowar, and the ex-officer of native cavalry knew how enduring was the attachment of this poor convict to home and military service. Probably at that moment the Mohammedan was praying to the Prophet and his two nephews to aid him in rescuing the sahib and the woman whom the sahib held so dear, for the all-wise and all-powerful Sirkar is very merciful to offending natives who thus condone their former crimes.

But, however willing he might be, what could one man do among so many? The Dyaks were hostile to him in race and creed, and assuredly infuriated against the foreign devil who had killed or wounded, in round numbers, one-fifth of their total force. Very likely, the hapless Mussulman would lose his life that night in attempting to bring water to the foot of the rock.

Well, he, Jenks, might have something to say in that regard. By midnight the moon would illumine nearly the whole of Prospect Park. If the Mahommedan were slain in front of the cavern his soul would travel to the next world attended by a Nizam's cohort of slaughtered slaves.

Even if the man succeeded in eluding the vigilance of his present associates, where was the water to come from? There was none on the island save that in the well. In all likelihood the Dyaks had a store in the remaining sampans, but the native ally of the beleaguered pair would have a task of exceeding difficulty in obtaining one of the jars or skins containing it.

Again, granting all things went well that night, what would be the final outcome of the struggle? How long could Iris withstand the exposure, the strain, the heart-breaking misery of the rock? The future was blurred, crowded with ugly and affrighting fiends passing in fantastic array before his vision, and mouthing dumb threats of madness and death.

He shook restlessly, not aware that the girl's sorrowful glance, luminous with love and pain, was fixed upon him. Summarily dismissing these grisly phantoms of the mind, he asked himself what the Mahommedan exactly meant by warning him against the trees on the right and the "silent death" that might come from them. He was about to crawl forth to the lip of the rock and investigate matters in that locality when Iris, who also was busy with her thoughts, restrained him.

"Wait a little while," she said. "None of the Dyaks will venture into the open until night falls. And I have something to say to you."

There was a quiet solemnity in her voice that Jenks had never heard before. It chilled him. His heart acknowledged a quick sense of evil omen. He raised himself slightly and turned towards her. Her face, beautiful and serene beneath its disfigurements, wore an expression of settled purpose. For the life of him he dared not question her.

"That man, the interpreter," she said, "told you that if I were given up to the chief, he and his followers would go away and molest you no more."

His forehead seamed with sudden anger.

"A mere bait," he protested. "In any event it is hardly worth discussion."

And the answer came, clear and resolute—

"I think I will agree to those terms."

At first he regarded her with undisguised and wordless amazement. Then the appalling thought darted through his brain that she contemplated this supreme sacrifice in order to save him. A clammy sweat bedewed his brow, but by sheer will power he contrived to say—

"You must be mad to even dream of such a thing. Don't you understand what it means to you—and to me? It is a ruse to trap us. They are ungoverned savages. Once they had you in their power they would laugh at a promise made to me."

"You may be mistaken. They must have some sense of fair dealing. Even assuming that such was their intention, they may depart from it. They have already lost a great many men. Their chief, having gained his main object, might not be able to persuade them to take further risks. I will make it a part of the bargain that they first supply you with plenty of water. Then you, unaided, could keep them at bay for many days. We lose nothing; we can gain a great deal by endeavoring to pacify them."

"Iris!" he gasped, "what are you saying?"

The unexpected sound of her name on his lips almost unnerved her. But no martyr ever went to the stake with more settled purpose that this pure woman, resolved to immolate herself for the sake of the man she loved. He had dared all for her, faced death in many shapes. Now it was her turn. Her eyes were lit with a seraphic fire, her sweet face resigned as that of an angel.

"I have thought it out," she murmured, gazing at him steadily, yet scarce seeing him. "It is worth trying as a last expedient. We are abandoned by all, save the Lord; and it does not appear to be His holy will to help us on earth. We can struggle on her until we die. Is that right, when one of us may live?"

Her very candor had betrayed her. She would go away with these monstrous captors, endure them, even flatter them, until she and they were far removed from the island. And then—she would kill herself. In her innocence she imagined that self-destruction, under such circumstances, was a pardonable offence. She only gave a life to save a life, and greater love than this is not known to God or man.

The sailor, in a tempest of wrath and wild emotion had it in his mind to compel her into reason, to shake her as one shakes a wayward child.

He rose to his knees with this half-formed notion in his fevered brain. Then he looked at her, and a mist seemed to shut her out from his sight. Was she lost to him already? Was all that had gone before an idle dream of joy and grief, a wizard's glimpse of mirrored happiness and vague perils? Was Iris the crystal-souled—thrown to him by the storm-lashed waves—to be snatched away by some irresistible and malign influence?

In the mere physical effort to assure himself that she was still near to him he gathered her up in his strong hands. Yes, she was there, breathing, wondering, palpitating. He folded her closely to his breast, and, yielding to the passionate longings of his tired heart, whispered to her—

"My darling, do you think I can survive your loss? You are life itself to me. If we have to die, sweet one, let us die together."

Then Iris flung her arms around his neck.

"I am quite, quite happy now," she sobbed brokenly. "I didn't—imagine—it would come—this way, but—I am thankful—it has come."

For a little while they yielded to the glamour of the divine knowledge that amidst the chaos of eternity each soul had found its mate. There was no need for words. Love, tremendous in its power, unfathomable in its mystery, had cast its spell over them. They were garbed in light, throned in a palace built by fairy hands. On all sides squatted the ghouls of privation, misery, danger, even grim death; but they heeded not the Inferno; they had created a Paradise in an earthly hell.

Then Iris withdrew herself from the man's embrace. She was delightfully shy and timid now.

"So you really do love me?" she whispered, crimson-faced, with shining eyes and parted lips.

He drew her to him again and kissed her tenderly. For he had cast all doubt to the winds. No matter what the future had in store she was his, his only; it was not in man's power to part them. A glorious effulgence dazzled his brain. Her love had given him the strength of Goliath, the confidence of David. He would pluck her from the perils that environed her. The Dyak was not yet born who should rend her from him.

He fondled her hair and gently rubbed her cheek with his rough fingers. The sudden sense of ownership of this fair woman was entrancing. It almost bewildered him to find Iris nestling close, clinging to him in utter confidence and trust.

"But I knew, I knew," she murmured. "You betrayed yourself so many times. You wrote your secret to me, and, though you did not tell me, I found your dear words on the sands, and have treasured them next my heart."

What girlish romance was this? He held her away gingerly, just so far that he could look into her eyes.

"Oh, it is true, quite true," she cried, drawing the locket from her neck. "Don't you recognize your own handwriting, or were you not certain, just then, that you really did love me?"

Dear, dear! How often would she repeat that wondrous phrase! Together they bent over the tiny slips of paper. There it was again—"I love you"—twice blazoned in magic symbols. With blushing eagerness she told him how, by mere accident of course, she caught sight of her own name. It was not very wrong, was it, to pick up that tiny scrap, or those others, which she could not help seeing, and which unfolded their simple tale so truthfully? Wrong! It was so delightfully right that he must kiss her again to emphasize his convictions.

All this fondling and love-making had, of course, an air of grotesque absurdity because indulged in by two grimy and tattered individuals crouching beneath a tarpaulin on a rocky ledge, and surrounded by bloodthirsty savages intent on their destruction. Such incidents require the setting of convention, the conservatory, with its wealth of flowers and plants, a summer wood, a Chippendale drawing-room. And yet, God wot, men and women have loved each other in this grey old world without stopping to consider the appropriateness of place and season.

After a delicious pause Iris began again:

"Robert—I must call you Robert now—there, there, please let me get a word in even edgeways—well then, Robert dear, I do not care much what happens now. I suppose it was very wicked and foolish of me to speak as I did before—before you called me Iris. Now tell me at once. Why did you call me Iris?"

"You must propound that riddle to your godfather."

"No, wriggling, please. Why did you do it?"

"Because I could not help myself. It slid out unawares."

"How long have you thought of me only as Iris, your Iris?"

"Ever since I first understood that somewhere in the wide world was a dear woman to love me and be loved."

"But at one time you thought her name was Elizabeth?"

"A delusion, a mirage! That is why those who christened you had the wisdom of the gods."

Another interlude. They grew calmer, more sedate. It was so undeniably true they loved one another that the fact was becoming venerable with age. Iris was perhaps the first to recognize its quiet certainty.

"As I cannot get you to talk reasonably," she protested, "I must appeal to your sympathy. I am hungry, and oh, so thirsty."

The girl had hardly eaten a morsel for her midday meal. Then she was despondent, utterly broken-hearted. Now she was filled, with new hope. There was a fresh motive in existence. Whether destined to live an hour or half a century, she would never, never leave him, nor, of course, could he ever, ever leave her. Some things were quite impossible—for example that they should part.

Jenks brought her a biscuit, a tin of meat, and that most doleful cup of champagne.

"It is not exactly frappe," he said, handing her the insipid beverage, "but, under other conditions, it is a wine almost worthy to toast you in."

She fancied she had never before noticed what a charming smile he had.

"'Toast' is a peculiarly suitable word," she cried. "I am simply frizzling in these warm clothes——"

She stopped. For the first time since that prehistoric period when she was "Miss Deane" and he "Mr. Jenks" she remembered the manner of her garments.

"It is not the warm clothing you feel so much as the want of air," explained the sailor readily. "This tarpaulin has made the place very stuffy, but we must put up with it until sundown. By the way, what is that?"

A light tap on the tarred canvas directly over his head had caught his ear. Iris, glad of the diversion, told him she had heard the noise three or four times, but fancied it was caused by the occasional rustling of the sheet on the uprights.

Jenks had not allowed his attention to wander altogether from external events. Since the Dyaks' last escapade there was no sign of them in the valley or on either beach. Not for trivial cause would they come again within range of the Lee-Metfords.

They waited and listened silently. Another tap sounded on the tarpaulin in a different place, and they both conjured in the belief that something had darted in curved flight over the ledge and fallen on top of their protecting shield.

"Let us see what the game is," exclaimed the sailor. He crept to the back of the ledge and drew himself up until he could reach over the sheet. He returned, carrying in his hand a couple of tiny arrows.

"There are no less than seven of these things sticking in the canvas," he said. "They don't look very terrible. I suppose that is what my Indian friend meant by warning me against the trees on the right."

He did not tell Iris all the Mohammedan said. There was no need to alarm her causelessly. Even whilst they examined the curious little missile another flew up from the valley and lodged on the roof of their shelter.

The shaft of the arrow, made of some extremely hard wood, was about ten inches in length. Affixed to it was a pointed fish-bone, sharp, but not barbed, and not fastened in a manner suggestive of much strength. The arrow was neither feathered nor grooved, for a bowstring. Altogether it seemed to be a childish weapon to be used by men equipped with lead and steel.

Jenks could not understand the appearance of this toy. Evidently the Dyaks believed in its efficacy, or they would not keep on pertinaciously dropping an arrow on the ledge.

"How do they fire it?" asked Iris. "Do they throw it?"

"I will soon tell you," he replied, reaching for a rifle.

"Do not go out yet," she entreated him. "They cannot harm us. Perhaps we may learn more by keeping quiet. They will not continue shooting these things all day."

Again a tiny arrow traveled towards them in a graceful parabola. This one fell short. Missing the tarpaulin, it almost dropped on the girl's outstretched hand. She picked it up. The fish-bone point had snapped by contact with the floor of the ledge.

She sought for and found the small tip.

"See," she said. "It seems to have been dipped in something. It is quite discolored."

Jenks frowned peculiarly. A startling explanation had suggested it to him. Fragments of forgotten lore were taking cohesion in his mind.

"Put it down. Quick!" he cried.

Iris obeyed him, with wonder in her eyes. He spilled a teaspoonful of champagne into a small hollow of the rock, and steeped one of the fish-bones in the liquid. Within a few seconds the champagne assumed a greenish tinge and the bone became white. Then he knew.

"Good Heavens!" he exclaimed, "these are poisoned arrows, shot through a blowpipe. I have never before seen one, but I have often read about them. The bamboos the Dyaks carried were sumpitans. These fish-bones have been steeped in the juice of the upas tree. Iris, my dear girl, if one of them had so much as scratched your finger, nothing on earth could save you."

She paled and drew back in sudden horror. This tiny thing had taken the semblance of a snake. A vicious cobra cast at her feet would be less alarming, for the reptile could be killed, whilst the venomous fangs would only be used in self-defence.

Another tap sounded on their thrice-welcome covering. Evidently the Dyaks would persist in their efforts to get one of these poisoned darts home.

Jenks debated silently whether it would be better to create a commotion, thus inducing the savages to believe they had succeeded in inflicting a mortal wound, or to wait until the next arrow fell, rush out, and try conclusions with dum-dum bullets against the sumpitan blowers.

He decided in favor of the latter course. He wished to dishearten his assailants, to cram down their throats the belief that he was invulnerable, and could visit their every effort with a deadly reprisal.

Iris, of course, protested when he explained his project. But the fighting spirit prevailed. Their love idyll must yield to the needs of the hour.

He had not long to wait. The last arrow fell, and he sprang to the extreme right of the ledge. First he looked through that invaluable screen of grass. Three Dyaks were on the ground, and a fourth in the fork of a tree. They were each armed with a blowpipe. He in the tree was just fitting an arrow into the bamboo tube. The others were watching him.

Jenks raised his rifle, fired, and the warrior in the tree pitched headlong to the ground. A second shot stretched a companion on top of him. One man jumped into the bushes and got away, but the fourth tripped over his unwieldly sumpitan and a bullet tore a large section from his skull. The sailor then amused himself with breaking the bamboos by firing at them. He came back to the white-faced girl.

"I fancy that further practice with blowpipes will be at a discount on Rainbow Island," he cried cheerfully.

"It is very sad," she said, "that we are obliged to secure our own safety by the ceaseless slaughter of human beings. Is there no offer we can make them, no promise of future gain, to tempt them to abandon hostilities?"

"None whatever. These Borneo Dyaks are bred from infancy to prey on their fellow-creatures. To be strangers and defenceless is to court pillage and massacre at their hands. I think no more of shooting them than of smashing a clay pigeon. Killing a mad dog is perhaps a better simile."

"But, Robert dear, how long can we hold out?"

"What! Are you growing tired of me already?"

He hoped to divert her thoughts from this constantly recurring topic. Twice within the hour had it been broached and dismissed, but Iris would not permit him to shirk it again. She made no reply, simply regarding him with a wistful smile.

So Jenks sat down by her side, and rehearsed the hopes and fears which perplexed him. He determined that there should be no further concealment between them. If they failed to secure water that night, if the Dyaks maintained a strict siege of the rock throughout the whole of next day, well—they might survive—it was problematical. Best leave matters in God's hands.

With feminine persistency she clung to the subject, detecting his unwillingness to discuss a possible final stage in their sufferings.

"Robert!" she whispered fearfully, "you will never let me fall into the power of the chief, will you?"

"Not whilst I live."

"You must live. Don't you understand? I would go with them to save you. But I would have died—by my own hand. Robert, my love, you must do this thing before the end. I must be the first to die."

He hung his head in a paroxysm of silent despair. Her words rung like a tocsin of the bright romance conjured up by the avowal of their love. It seemed to him, in that instant, they had no separate existence as distinguished from the great stream of human life—the turbulent river that flowed unceasingly from an eternity of the past to an eternity of the future. For a day, a year, a decade, two frail bubbles danced on the surface and raced joyously together in the sunshine; then they were broken—did it matter how; by savage sword or lingering ailment? They vanished—absorbed again by the rushing waters—and other bubbles rose in precarious iridescence. It was a fatalist view of life, a dim and obscurantist groping after truth induced by the overpowering nature of present difficulties. The famous Tentmaker of Naishapur blindly sought the unending purpose when he wrote:

"Up from Earth's Centre through the Seventh Gate
I rose, and on the throne of Saturn sate,
And many a Knot unravel'd by the Road;
But not the Master-Knot of Human Fate.

"There was the Door to which I found no Key;
There was the Veil through which I could not see;
Some little talk awhile of Me and Thee
There was—and then no more of Thee and Me."

The sailor, too, wrestled with the great problem. He may be pardoned if his heart quailed and he groaned aloud.

"Iris," he said solemnly, "whatever happens, unless I am struck dead at your feet, I promise you that we shall pass the boundary hand in hand. Be mine the punishment if we have decided wrongly. And now," he cried, tossing his head in a defiant access of energy, "let us have done with the morgue. For my part I refuse to acknowledge I am inside until the gates clang behind me. As for you, you cannot help yourself. You must do as I tell you. I never knew of a case where the question of Woman's Rights was so promptly settled."

His vitality was infectious. Iris smiled again. Her sensitive highly strung nerves permitted these sharp alternations between despondency and hope.

"You must remember," he went on, "that the Dyak score is twenty-one to the bad, whilst our loss stands at love. Dear me, that cannot be right. Love is surely not a loss."

"A cynic might describe it as a negative gain."

"Oh, a cynic is no authority. He knows nothing whatever about the subject."

"My father used to say, when he was in Parliament, that people who knew least of-times spoke best. Some men get overwe[illegible] with facts."

They c[illegible] lighter vein with such pendu[illegible] back to nonchalance that none could have deemed it possible for these two to have already determined the momentous issue of the pending struggle should it go against them. There is, glory be, in the Anglo-Saxon race the splendid faculty of meeting death with calm defiance, almost with contempt. Moments of panic, agonizing memories of by-gone days, visions of dear faces never to be seen again, may temporarily dethrone this proud fortitude. But the tremors pass, the gibberling spectres of fear and lamentation are thurst aside, and the sons and daughters of Great Britain answer the last roll-call with undaunted heroism. They know how to die.

And so the sun sank to rest in the sea, and the stars pierced the deepening blue of the celestial arch, whilst the man and the woman awaited patiently the verdict of the fates.

Before the light failed, Jenks gathered all the poisoned arrows and ground their venomed points to powder beneath his heel. Gladly would Iris and he have dispensed with the friendly protection of the tarpaulin when the cool evening breeze came from the south. But such a thing might not be even considered. Several hours of darkness must elapse before the moon rose, and during that period, were their foes so minded, they would be absolutely at the mercy of the sumpitan shafts if not covered by their impenetrable buckler.

The sailor looked long and earnestly at the well. Their own bucket, improvised out of a dish-cover and a rope, lay close to the brink. A stealthy crawl across the sandy valley, half a minute of grave danger, and he would be up the ladder again with enough water to serve their imperative needs for days to come.

There was little or no risk in descending the rock. Soon after sunset it was wraped in deepest gloom, for night succeeds day in the tropics with wondrous speed. The hazard lay in twice crossing the white sand, were any of the Dyaks hiding behind the house or among the trees.

He held no foolhardy view of his own powers. The one-sided nature of the conflict thus far was due solely to his possession of Lee-Metforda as opposed to muzzle-loaders. Let him be surrounded on the level at close quarters by a dozen determined men and he must surely succumb.

Were it not for the presence of Iris he would have given no second thought

(Continued in Next Sunday's Edition.)

The Annual Report of The W.C.T.U. Refuge Home, August 9th, 1904

In presenting to you the Fifteenth Annual Report, the Committee desire to thank the Giver of All Good for all the mercies and blessings he has bestowed on them in their labors of love. "Lo, I am with you always" seems to have been the blessed assurance of those who have had the care of those poor, weak sisters of ours who have been led astray by the stronger in both mind and body.

Among the blessings that we wish to record is the nearing of the completion of the New Home, which we have long looked for in vain, but it is now a reality and comes at a very opportune time, for at times during this past year the Home has been taxed to its utmost limit, the matrons even giving up their rooms to accommodate the inmates, and even then one applicant from the jail had to be put off. We cannot give too great praise to our matron and her assistant who have so nobly and harmoniously worked for the Master during the past year. They have been untiring in their efforts, not only to care for the girls in making a pleasant and happy home for them, but seeking to help them to a knowledge of their Saviour, and while they do not report conversions, the girls seem to appreciate the kindness thus shewn them and the Committee can only pray that the seeds thus sown may take deep root and bear fruit, even to sixty fold.

Your Committee have to report the resignation of Miss Perrin, one of the most efficient and capable members of the board, who has occupied the position for the past five years. Changes in her home life made it necesary for her to return to England, and it was with regrets all round that her resignation was received and accepted. She enjoyed the work of the Home and was untiring in her efforts to make the work a success. The Committee can only pray that Our Father will bless her in her new life and that he will send some one to take up the work she has so ably done.

During the past year eight new cases have entered the Home. Of these five were maternity cases. Besides these cases there were those in the Home from last report.

Cases have been received from Vancouver, Nanaimo, Langley and Victoria, besides two whose home was in Winnipeg, and one from England. Besides these the Committee have had the care of a girl in charge of the Children's Aid Society who has given much anxiety. Of the five maternity cases one child was adopted, one died after leaving the Home, and the remaining three are taken care of by the mothers.

One case of Chickenpox broke out in the Home but with careful treatment and isolation the disease did not spread to the other inmates. At the request of the Rec. Sec. of the Prov. W. C. T. U., your Committee appointed Mrs. Shakespeare and Mrs. Burkholder to arrange for and collect funds in Victoria for the New Home. They report progress.

The grateful thanks of the Committee are heartily given to Dr. Robertson, the city health officer, who has been always ready to give his services to the Home. Also to Drs. Holden and Fraser; to the King's Daughters, who so kindly and generously donate clothing and requisites for the nursery; to the Home Nursing Soiety for the services of the city nurse and many other kindnesses received; to the Chief of Police and his assistants who do everything in their power to assist the work; to the management of the Times and Colonist for the supply of daily papers in the Home and press notices; as well as to all the kind friends who have donated clothing, food and furnishings for the home.

The Committee respectfully submits this report trusting that the work may be more abundantly blessed in the future than it has been in the past, and that the helpers and donors may realize the words of our Master "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

ELEANOR R. McGREGOR,
Secretary.

Refuge Home treasurer's report for year ending June 30, 1904.

EXPENDITURE.

To salaries		$ 480.00
To groceries		286.75
To meat		60.12
To milk		37.25
To fuel		77.60
To furnishing and repairs.		55.70
To taxes		51.40
To water and sewerage...		13.80
To telephone		30.00
To medicine		15.90
To sundries		20.95
To advertising		1.30
To Mrs. Grant's expenses to Vancouver		3.50
To Woman's Council		2.00
To insurance		30.00
To clothing		5.35
		$1,171.62
Balance		94.39
		$1,266.01

RECEIPTS.

By balance brought for'd	$ 104.68
By Government grant	1,000.00
By Victoria municipal council	25.00
By rent of room	25.00
By interest	3.23
By board and nursing	85.00
By cash donations	23.10
	$1,266.01

Audited and found correct.
E. R. M'GREGOR.

VICTORIA W. C. T. U.

During the past year this Union has held thirty meetings with an average attendance of eleven members. The Union affiliates for ninty members and has four honorary members. They meet every Thursday afternoon.

The president, Mrs. J. L. McNaughton has faithfully attended every meeting during the year and in recognition of her untiring efforts to build up the cause, the members of her Union have presented her with a life membership in the Provincial W. C. T. U. They also donated $25 towards the equipment of the domestic science department in the Victoria public schools, contributed $100 towards the building fund of the New Refuge Home and gave $5 to the local superintendent of jail work, with which to purchase suitable Christmas tokens for the prisoners whom she hoped to influence for good in this way. World's and Dominion missionary fund, $5.

Considerable literature has been used along the lines of anti-narcotics, Sabbath school time lesson leaflets, and purity work. Seventeen subscribers have been secured for the "White Ribbon Tidings."

A committee consisting of Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Dean has been appointed to formulate a plan to cope with that disgrace to the city and humanity, the Savoy.

During the year a number of White Ribbon workers from different parts of the world have visited Victoria and addressed the members of the local union, viz.: Miss Ozzanne, California; Mrs. Reid, England; Mrs. Atkinson, New Brunswick; Mrs. Richard, Ontario; Mrs. Moon, Nebraska, and Mrs. Bush, Washington.

The Willard Union has disbanded and the members have united with the Central Union, which is to be known hereafter as Victoria Union. Mrs. McNaughton is re-elected president and Mrs. F. B. Andrews corresponding secretary.

VICTORIA WILLARD UNION.

(Final Report.)

As to the membership—We have sixteen members in good standing and whilst we are thankful to have lost no members by death, we have to report that we have lost them by removal, viz., Mrs. Hall, Miss Porter and Miss Shaw; two members, Mrs. Sharpe and Mrs. Hodges have dropped out of the Union.

We have held a meeting on the third Tuesday in every month with the exception of July and August, 1903, when owing to the absence from town of so many of the members it was thought advisable to take a holiday during these months.

In September, the Union assisted in serving lunches at the Exhibition and in this way a good sum was raised for the Mission Hall work.

The average attendance at the meetings is five, and these might aptly be styled "The faithful few." It is a matter for regret that so few of the members take any active interest in the work of the Union.

The plan of work has been very similar to that taken up in previous years. After the necessary business has been attended to, various programmes have been taken up, the principal subjects being Purity, Franchise and Anti-Cigarette.

Of course the chief work of the Union is the Mission Hall work, ably superintended by Mrs. Burkholder.

The work done at the Mission is along gospel temperane lines, and whilst the men, who, in such large numbers are cursed with the love of strong drink, are urged to sign the pledge, they are at the same time pointed out to the One who alone is able to break the chains of sin that bind them. Many have testified to the uplift they have received at the Mission, and we feel sure that in many other hearts good seeds have dropped which will, we hope, in some future time bring forth fruit to God's glory.

(This Union has disbanded.)

NANAIMO UNION.

Nanaimo Union has twenty-eight active and four honorary members. They meet the first and third Tuesday of each month in the I. O. G. T. hall. They have gained eleven new members during the year, and lost one by removal, Mrs. Nicolas, their former president.

The Loyal Legion has disbanded but the teaching of temperance in the public and Sunday Schools of the city is encouraged by the Union. There is much needed to counterbalance the influence of the twentw-two licensed bars of the city.

Literature is distributed in hospital, jail, mission and wall pockets.

Nine subscribers have been secured for the "White Ribbon Tidings."

Six parlor meetings have been held and four public meetings.

The Dominion Day of Prayer and Miss Willard's Memorial were observed.

Total of money raised by Union $196. Of this $134.65 was sent to Prov. Treasury as follows: Con. reports, $1.65; affiliation dues, $7; W. C. T. U. mission work, $10; Refuge Home building fund, $116.80

The last named fund deserves special mention as it represents a special effort on the part of the Nanaimo members. On Thursday, July 21, an excursion to Duncans was made under local W. C. T. U. auspices. Mr. Jas. Dunsmuir generously made the train a free gift. The Church Lads Brigade Band also gave their services free. By the sale of tickets and the profits on ice cream sold, $96.65 was realized. After deducting necessary expenses the net balance was $79.65, which with some money already in hand made up the $116 towards the $200 Nanaimo Union desires to raise.

COMOX UNION.

Comox Union contains ten active and two honorary members. In reporting this the secretary adds, "if we collected dues we might have more," and this is true, probably, of all our Unions. How much stronger in influence and resources our Unions might be if our local treasurers understood that one of their special duties is to collect dues from honorary members and other members, who, although they cannot attend the meetings regularly, yet they do not want to be counted out of the membership. All they need is to be kindly asked for their annual fee and instead of taking offence they would consider it a compliment to be thus remembered and esteemed.

The Union meets every third Thursday in the home of the President, Mrs. Dingwell.

The secretary, Mrs. Duncan, has been visiting in Scotland for the past year, but is home again and has been re-elected to her former office. She reports that the few members there have attended very regularly though some of them have to come a long distance.

One new member has joined during the year.

The Union has no Band of Hope now, but temperance is taught in the public schools and temperance lessons in the Sunday schools each quarter. Most of the Sunday school scholars have signed pledge cards with their parent's consent.

In the way of literature the Union still subscribes for ten copies of the "Northern Messenger" and six copies of "Sabbath Reading," with which to fill their W. C. T. U. wall pockets.

Although not a large Union the members have raised a total of $54 and sent $37.50 to the Prov. Treasury, $30 of which was for the Refuge Home building fund, $5 for the W. C. T. U. missionary fund, and $2.50 for Prov. affiliation fund.

Comox Union reports four churches and four licensed bars in their locality.

VANCOUVER CENTRAL UNION.

Vancouver city can now rejoice in having two W. C. T. U. Unions with a prospect of another in the near future. This is as it should be because the population warrants the extension and the distances demand it.

The Central Union reports a membership of seventy-five active and ten honorary. They meet in Water Street Mission alternate Friday afternoons.

They also conduct three Bands of Hope, Moodyville numbering 14, Hornby street 25, and South Vancouver 20 boys and girls. This work is very encouraging.

The evangelistic superintendent, Miss Ostrom, assisted by Miss Grant and Miss Thompson, is doing an excellent work in the Water street mission, which is thrown open all day and supplied with stationary and religious literature for the use of any who wish to avail themselves of such a resting place. Gospel services are held three times each Sunday and every night of the week excepting Saturday. The president of the W. C. T. U. or some one under her direction taking charge of one evening in each week.

Ten public meetings have been held during the year, five in the interests of purity and civic reform and five were addressed by Mrs. Charlton Edholm, of California.

Three parlor socials have been held. One in the interests of "Woman's Franchise," addressed by Mrs. Pettigee, the Australian delegate to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention, another at the home of Mrs. McQueen, for the Normal School students, addressed by Rev. C. C. Owen on "Teacher's Influence," and the third a farewell social for Miss Machin, held in the home of Mrs. Forbes. An address and purse were presented to Miss Machin, and Mrs. Forbes gave an interesting report of the Dominion convention at Ottawa, to which she was a delegate.

The Union has a committee to visit the jail and hospitals regularly, and distribute literature. Gospel services are conducted on the Sabbath, in both jail and hospital. A special feature of the hospital work is to look after the funerals of the friendless dead and to secure a minister thus insuring Christian burial. The song service in the general ward is much appreciated.

Total money raised by the Union during the year $386.50. Sent to Provincial Treasury $286.25, Refuge Home building fund $257.50, World's Union missionary fund $2. 50, Dominion Union missionary fund $2.50, Prov. affiliation dues $18.75. Twenty copies of W. R. Tidings are subscribed for.

The Union has lost one member by death during the year and one by removal, and has gained eight new members. It has also by special effort succeeded in reorganizing the Eburne W. C. T. U. and organizing a new Union at Fairview, for which they deserve the sincere thanks of this convention.

Vancouver is a growing city and needs the influences of many bands of Christian women. It contains twenty-two churches, a large number of fine schools, and sixty-nine licensed bars.

LADNER UNION,

This Union makes juvenile work its main interest. They have a flourishing Loyal Legion. Between forty and fifty children come out to the meetings which are held in the Baptist church the first and third Fridays of each month.

The meetnigs are made enjoyable for the children occasionally by inviting the different ministers to speak to them and by special song services.

The Quarterly Temperance Lessons are being taught in the Sunday schools. This good work alone authorizes the existence of the Union even though no other department work is taken up. Nevertheless there is much more to be done and doubtless the loyal members of Ladner will have a fuller report for next year.

NEW WESTMINSTER UNION.

During the past year this Union has suffered serious loss in the death of one of its pioneer members, Mrs. C. G. Major, and the removal from the city of two others, Mrs. D. Whiteside and Mrs. Thos. Scouler. Mrs. Scouler has left the Province. For a time she held the office of Pro. Cor. Secretary.

Various circumstances have caused the membership of the Union to be reported ten less than last year, thirty being the present number affiliated for.

A new spirit of earnestness is manifested and a prospect of increased activities for the coming year, though sickness has laid several valuable members aside.

The union meets the fourth Wednesday in each month, in one of the class rooms of the Queen's avenue Methodist church.

The Union has interested itself in the Sabbath School Quarterly Temperance Lessons and has supplied the schools with the Ontario Temperance Leaflets, an especially large number of the anti-cigarette issue being circulated.

The church pastors, Sunday school superintendents, public school trustees and the municipal council were interviewed in the interests of the anti-cigarette bill and all cheerfully promised to write letters to the Minister of Justice, Ottawa, and to the local member.

A parlor meeting was held in the home of Mrs. G. H. Manchester on Dominion W. C. T. U. Day of Prayer, when Mrs. J. B. Kennedy, one of the delegates to the Dominion W. C. T. U. Convention gave an interesting report of that gathering. A collection was also taken for our W. C. T. U. Mission fund.



FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SIBERIAN RIFLES. PART OF THE LATE COUNT KELLER'S FORCE.

Two public meetings were held in July addressed by Mrs. Charlton Edholm of Oakland, Cal., in the interests of her rescue work there. Special mention should be made of the fact that the pastors of the city kindly cancelled their prayer meetings the first evening (Thursday) at the request of the W. C. T. U. president, and expressed themselves well pleased with the lecturer and deeply in sympathy with the rescue mission work.

Assorted packages of temperance literature have been procured for use in the W. C. T. U. Rest Room in the agricultural building during fair week which will be held in October. Last Fall this work was fully sustained, rest and refreshment being provided for hundreds of tired women and children and a donation of $60 give nto the hospital from the proceeds.

Temperance and religious literature has also been sent to a logging camp outside the city and placed in three wall pockets located at the city—Market, the tram office and the C. P. R. Station.

Total money raised by Union $222.60. Sent to Prov. Treasury $101.15; affiliation dues $7.50; annual reports $1.50; missionary fund $3.15; Refuge Home building fund $89.

CHILLIWACK UNION.

Has twenty-five active and two honorary members. They meet every alternate Friday in the Methodist church.

Chilliwack Union has given up Band of Hope work for want of a suitable room or hall in which to hold their meetings.

Some of the Sunday schools observe the Quarterly Temperance Lesson but not all.

The Union has found the Ontario Department programmes of great utility and they have also made use of "Fair Work," and "Mothers' Meetings" literature.

Miss Willard's memorial and Crusade Day were observed and one parlor meeting held.

The Union intends, next year, to increase the annual membership fee so as to include a subscription to the "White Ribbon Tidings" for each member.

Total money raised during year $64, of which $19.25 was sent to Prov. Treasury; affiliation dues $6.25; convention reports $2; missionary fund $1; Refuge Home building fund $10.

Two new members have joined during the year. Three have been lost by removals.

There are thirteen churches in Chilliwack municipality and no licensed bars.

The licensing board met in Chilliwack to consider the application of parties desiring to secure a license to sell liquor in Abbotsford. Two ladies from the Abbotsford Union coming over to oppose this license were met by a body of the Chilliwack W. C. T. U. who went with them to the Court and helped to defray their expenses.

A very successful garden party was given by the Union this Summer at which a nice sum of money was made for the local treasury. They also gave an "at home" which helped them financially.

AGASSIZ UNION.

Agassiz Union reports eight members. Though few in numbers they are loyal to the cause and believe in standing firm for prohibition as opposed to the licensed bars, of which they have three.

They meet the second Thursday of each month in the homes of the members.

The departments of railroad work and flower mission have received the most attention during the year.

Total money raised $5.50, of which $3.25 was sent to Prov. Treasury; $1.25 for affiliation dues; and $2 for Refuge Home building fund.

ABBOTSFORD UNION.

Shortly after last convention I received a call from a good, earnest woman, Mrs. Milsted, of Abbotsford. She came to beg of me to give them some assistance in their long drawn out fight against a licensed saloon in their municipality. The result was that I promised to go up and organize a W. C. T. U.

Consequently on the 23rd of last October I found a company of women, true to God and home, assembled in the school house, ready to be organized for united action against the foe of the family and the church. Eight women and two gentlemen gave in their names as members and adopted the constitution of our order and proceeded to elect their officers. Mrs. Langworthy was chosen president and Mrs. Milsted cor. secretary. A Band of Hope was also organized as the children remained after school. About fourteen joined and Miss Roberta Coghlan, their teacher, was appointed superintendent.

Since then I have continued from time to time to send up literature and to write letters both to the Union and to the Band of Hope. The children meet Friday nights after school in the school house, and the Union meets once a month in the same place. They have some of them many miles to drive in order to attend, but they have persevered and had a new member join nearly every meeting day. I have supplied them with pledge cards and white ribbon and also have sent a full set of medal-contest books to the young gentleman member, Mr. Jack Milsted, who has at such great personal cost worked to prevent a license from being secured for the townsite of Abbotsford.

Ever since the Union was formed they have had to fight this liquor license. Four householders and their families reside on the townsite, which is not incorporated, therefore has no individual right to oppose the wishes of the people of the entire municipality. Yet for nearly two years a persistent effort has been made to compel the license commissioners to grant them permission to sell intoxicants where the families of the settlement have to come for their letters, and to attend sechool or church or to purchase something from the only store, or to bring their milk to the creamery. Three times the commissioners refused their plea and yet, with the full knowledge that the families of the the municipality were opposed to them, they last fall built a house which contained eight bedrooms, the required number, and called it a hotel, thinking by this means they would persuade the commissioners to give them a license. Three times since the Union was organized and the house erected have the commissioners refused them, because they are only four petitioning for a license when one hundred and eighty names are found on the petition opposing it. The commissioners have been changed several times but so far, the circumstances remaining unchanged, and the owner of the creamery, the only local industry, being strongly opposed to its being granted, the Court cannot yield to the wishes of the interested parties. Yet every month the scene is enacted afresh.

ASHCROFT UNION.

The Ashcroft Union is still bravely holding its own amid many discouragements. It has now only five members, one having removed to Ladysmith and another being too ill to attend. Yet a a Band of Hope of twenty members is maintained and considerable good work done in the way of distributing literature among the railroad men, employed on the regular trains and the work trains which sometimes stay over for a time in Ashcroft. The Union sends for assorted packages of temperance literature and scatters the leaflets between the pages of magazines and folds them in the Christian papers so that when the men are reading they find these leaves of healing.

They also subscribe for two copies of our "White Ribbon Tidings," and after they have read them they send them out with their packages. They have reason to believe that their literature is appreciated by those to whom it is sent.

Another good work is the making of Comfort Bags in which they put Testaments and other reminders of a better life and give them to men passing through who are looking for work. Packages of temperance literature is supplied to the ranchers as well, when they come to the town.

The Union had it in their hearts to start a reading room and thus supply a bright place and evening entertainment for homeless men, but as they had not the money nor the building they had to appeal to the townspeople to help them. This they refused to do, saying that it would encourage tramps to come to the town, and that the resident men did not need it as they had homes and friends to spend their evenings with and need not spend them in the three saloons if they did not wish to do so.

The Ashcroft Union uses and is greatly pleased with the Ontario Department Programmes. They also use the Ontario Quarterly Lesson Leaflet each temperance lesson day in their Sunday schools.

The Union meets the fourth Thursday in each month in the home or Mrs. Roberts.

Total receipts for the year $0.50 of which $7.25 was sent to Prov. Treasury; $1.25 for affiliation dues and $6 to the Rescue Home building fund.

Mrs. Dorrell, the president, writes: "It is a special daily prayer of mine that some poor fallen sister may be rescued and brought back to virtue and helped to lead an honest life."

The suggestion comes from this Union that our convention meet at Provincial Fair time, as the association gets reduced rates for two weeks.

REVELSTOKE UNION.

We are glad to be able once more to report for Revelstoke. Owing to the lack of leaders this Union disbanded for a season, loyally sending in their money balance to the Prov. Treasury until they should get officers and start again. This they have succeeded in doing on the 8th of October last, with Mrs. B. R. Campbell as president. They sent to me at once for two dozen pledge cards and other helps such as annual reports.

They now have fourteen members and meet the first Friday of each month. During the Summer months nearly all the members went out camping, making it impossible to get a meeting to elect new officers.

Four members of the Union subscribe for "White Ribbon Tidings."

Three parlor meetings have been held. $15 has been raised for local treasury.

Three new members have joined since re-organization day. They have lost three by removals and one by death.

There are four Christian churches in Revelstoke and seven bars.

GRAND FORKS UNION.

The Grand Forks Union has been suffering severe losses in membership. One officer after another has left the town. They have sent me no report as yet, but last May I received a letter from the President, Mrs. Duncan Smith, who said she was removing to Coleman, Alberta. Miss Donnon the cor. secretary, was a school teacher and had moved up the line, Mrs. Croston, the rec. secretary had moved away and Mrs. J. F. Betts, the treasurer, had moved to Vancouver.

They sent their affiliation dues to our Prov. Treasurer by Mrs. Betts, and expect her to represent them in convention. They sent me the name of their present secretary, Mrs. F. W. Reid, who at the time of writing seemed to be their only officer. It is to be hoped that as soon as the Summer campers get settled in their homes again the Union will hold a rally and make a fresh start with new officers..

NELSON UNION.

It is with sincere regret I have to report that Nelson Union has disbanded. The location is central and it is a point from which much good might disseminate. It is the old story, want of leaders. They were fortunate at first in getting two capable presidents in succession, but they both left the Province one after the other.

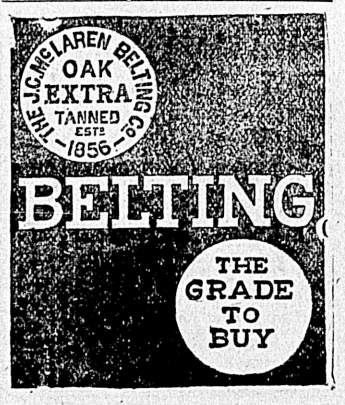
I received a nice letter from the second one, Mrs. Stocks, just before she left for Alberta. She said the members had scattered for the Summer and when election day came only the officers were present so they decided to wait until Autumn, then call a meeting and arrange for the Winter's work. Unfortunately this scheme did not materialize as it has never met since. I continued to write and send literature, hop to encourage them, but in April of this year I got a letter from Mrs. Rose in which she says "The Nelson W. C. T. U. has never been re-organized after the meeting of a year ago. We at present cannot see our way clear to take up the work again. We did not meet with help even from women, nor could we get a regular attendance of members. Please do not send us any more books and papers as we have a quantity on hand which have not been distributed."

GREENWOOD UNION.

Last November I received a letter from Mrs. McLeod, secretary of the Union, enclosing fifty cents in payment for a package of annual reports I had sent her, in which she says "We disbanded last June as there is no one to carry on the work. I have been under the doctor's care myself for the past year and was not able to help in any way. There is practically none of our last year's active members able to carry on the work this year. The reading room will be closed at the end of this year as there is no one to look after it or raise any money for its support. I am sorry to see the work dropped here as there is a need for a strong Union." Later I received a newspaper from Greenwood in which was a marked item headed "Free Reading Room," which stated that the reading room would be continued under the management of a citizen's committee, consisting of three persons from each of the following churches — English, Presbyterian, Methodist and Catholic. It stated that "The reading room was organized by the W. C. T. U. some three years ago. It has been freely patronized by men who wanted to spend a quiet hour and read the papers and magazines. The W. C. T. U. felt that they could no longer continue the work. Last Saturday evening a meeting of those interested was called and it was decided to continue the room. Revs. McKee and Knox waited on the city council on Monday evening and asked for a continuation of the grant of $15 per month given by the city in aid of this work.

The committee expected to raise by subscription $100 to secure the necessary literature, and with the municipal grant the rooms will be continued. The council recommended the grant to the incoming council.

Mrs. G. Swayne, the former president of the Union was elected one of the new management and the good work so courageously and laboriously begun by the White Ribboners still goes on.



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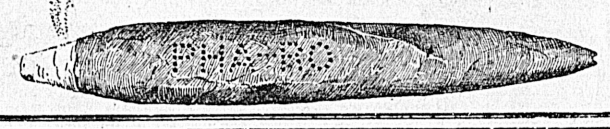
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